

SEP 29 1923

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

# THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL



1892

THE RECOGNIZED HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION  
PERTAINING TO HAWAII



EIGHTEENTH YEAR  
OF PUBLICATION

THOS. G. THOM

Printer and Publisher HONOLULU, H. I.

WILLIAM FAULSTICH THURSDAY & CO. 15, WOODS AVENUE

A. C. MCCLURG & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DISTRIBUTORS

# OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

**T**HIS COMPANY opened its line of Railway to the public on July 1st, 1890, extending from Honolulu to Hoaeae, a point on the Northwest shore of Pearl Harbor, at a distance of fifteen miles. The line has since been extended to the mill of the Ewa Plantation Co., and is proposed in the future to reach Waianae, Waialua and around the Island of Oahu.

## PEARL CITY

Has been laid out in streets, waterworks provided with a supply of mountain and artesian water, sufficient for a population of 10,000 persons. Over 350 lots have been sold to 136 different purchasers for over \$100,000, and dwellings are in course of construction.

## The Opening of Pearl Harbor

Is almost an assured fact, President Harrison having recommended in his opening speech to Congress, the establishment of a Naval Coaling Station.

## PEARL HARBOR

Affords excellent yachting, boating and fishing; its scenery is unsurpassed; its climate is mild and equable, unequalled anywhere else in the world. A Health Resort Association of the state of Illinois have under advisement the building of an attractive Sanitarium on the Peninsula of Pearl City.

**T**HIS ROAD, in its equipments and rolling stock, is first class in every particular, and has been on a paying basis from the time it was ready to receive and carry passengers and freight, and as it is extended to other parts of the island will prove a great blessing to the public and a profitable investment to the stockholders.

B. F. DILLINGHAM,  
GENERAL MANAGER.

W. G. ASHLEY,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

*Thrum's*  
HAWAIIAN  
ALMANAC AND ANNUAL  
FOR  
1892.

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A HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION

ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, ORIGINAL  
AND SELECTED, OF VALUE TO MERCHANTS,  
TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

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THOS. G. THRUM, COMPILER AND PUBLISHER.

*Eighteenth Year of Publication.*

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HONOLULU, H. I.:  
PRESS PUBLISHING CO. STEAM PRINT.  
1891.

1892

Counting-House Calendar.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<b>JAN.</b>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>FEB.</b>	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<b>MAR.</b>	28	29	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>APRIL</b>	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>MAY</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
<b>JUNE</b>	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...

THOS. G. THURM,  
PUBLISHER,  
Importing & Stationer, & Book & Seller & and & News & Agent,  
No. 106 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<b>JULY</b>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<b>AUG.</b>	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<b>SEPT.</b>	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b>OCT.</b>	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<b>NOV.</b>	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>DEC.</b>	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

Maj. Thomas M. Spaulding

of  
9-26-1923

551274 (Apr. 1932)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Holidays, Church Days, etc.....	6
Calendars: First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarters .....	7, 8, 9, 10
Latest Official Census, and Comparative .....	11, 12
Maternity Statistics .....	13
Classification of Nationality, Occupation, Education, etc.....	14, 15
Census of 1890 by age, etc., showing registered voters .....	16
Estimated Population Oct. 1, 1891.....	16
School Statistics 1888-90.....	17
Postal Table: Money Order rates, etc.....	18
Postal Savings Bank transactions.....	19
Nationality of Depositors, etc., Post Office statistics .....	20
Hawaiian Postal Service, offices and routes.....	21, 22
Inter-Island Distances—by sea .....	23
Overland Distances, Oahu, Kauai, Maui, Hawaii.....	24-27
Table of elevations of principal localities throughout the Islands....	27, 28
Table of Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt of Hawaii, various periods .....	28
Selections from Custom House Tables, 1890, Imports.....	29
Imports, Customs Receipts, etc.....	30
Exports, quantity, value, etc .....	31
Comparative Table, quant. and val. Domestic Exports, 1887-90.....	32
—Quarterly Table, " " " " 1887-91.....	33
Nationality of Vessels in Foreign Carrying Trade, 1882-90 .....	33
Exports, Domestic, 9 mos. 1891, compared with 9 mos. 1890 .....	34
Area, Elevation and Population Hawaiian Islands.....	34
Comparative Table of Import values from various countries .....	35
—View of Commerce, Hawaiian Islands, from 1855.....	36
Arrivals and Departures of Immigrants, Passenger Statistics.....	38
Imports and Exports Specie, 1890; Length of Legislative Sessions... ..	39
Hawaiian Registered Vessels.....	40
Comparative Table of Import Values of Duty Paying and Free by Treaty Goods, of Plantation requirements .....	41
San Francisco Trade with Hawaiian Islands for past seven years, etc	42
Hawaii's Trade relation with San Francisco; Sugar, Rice and Coffee Imports and Exports, 1888-90. ....	43, 44
Portland, O., Figures of Trade, etc.; Island consump. Refined Sugar.	45
Table of Japanese Immigrants, Hawaiian Islands.....	46
Comparative Table Annual Liquor consumption with value Importations and duties paid.....	47
Rulers of Hawaii; Kuhina Nui of the Kingdom.....	48

M.T.

	PAGE
Comp. Table Receipts and Expenditures, Bienn. Periods, 1878-92...	49
Table of Treasury Receipts, Quarterly, current period .....	50
Amount and value Sugar Exports since 1855.....	50
Comp. Monthly Meteorological Table, Honolulu, var. periods,.....	21
Table of Rainfall, Hawaiian Islands, 1890-91 .....	52
Summary of Observations, Oahu College, 1890-91.....	53
Financial condition Haw'n Kingdom, 1845, and by decades, '49-'89.	54
Passages—Clipper and Ocean Steamers .....	55
Table of Recorded Realty Transactions, Haw'n Islands, 1890-91....	56, 57
——Showing Area, Char., Rental and Value Government Lands..	58
Statistics Sugar Plantation—Nationality of Laborers.....	58
——Rice Plantation; Statistical Apology .....	59
Taxes—Internal, Bienn. Periods 1862-90; Annual from 1876.....	60
Comp. Assessments Real and Per. Property, 1881-90, Public Debt...	61
Summary of Assessments and Collections of Taxes by Firms, Corporations, etc., 1889.....	62
Taxation in Hawaii.....	63-71
Ditch of the Hawaiian Sugar Co. at Makaweli, Kauai .....	72-74
Fruits, Indigenous and Introduced of the Hawaiian Islands.....	75-81
Iolani Palace—with cut .....	82
A Visit to the Spirit Land.....	83-85
Battle of the Owls—Hawaiian Legend .....	86
Reminiscence of the Vandalia.....	87
Indigenous Hawaiian Woods.....	88-99
Ourselves.....	99
One Day at Molokai .....	100-103
A few Hawaiian Land Shells, illustrated.....	103-109
Manoa Valley, Descriptive, Historic and Legendary .....	110-116
Educational Work of the American Mission for the Hawaiian People	117-126
Retrospect of the Year 1891.....	126-133
Information for Tourists and others.....	134-137
Hawaiian Customs Tariff.—Free Imports by Civil Code.....	138
Free Imports from United States by Treaty.....	139
Dutiable Imports .....	140
Specific List.....	140-142
Free by Treaty list into the United States .....	143
The Outlook for 1893 .....	143
Hawaiian Register and Directory for 1892 .....	144-152
Index.....	153

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

PAGE		PAGE	
23	Allen & Robinson	6	Marine Railway
4	Beaver Coffee Saloon	18	May & Co., H.
17	Benson, Smith & Co.	24	Mellis, Mrs. A. M.
5	Bishop & Co.	11	Meyer, J. L.
2	Brewer & Co.	11	Meyer & Co., J. L.
6	Bulletin Co.	10	McChesney & Son, M. W.
19	Castle, W. R.	9	McGuire's Baggage Express
3rd page of cover	Castle & Cooke	6	McIntyre & Bro., H. E.
21	Colburn & Co., J. F.	18	Morgan, James F.
22	Davies & Co., T. H.	12	Mutual Life Insurance Co.
15	Egan & Gunn	24	Newhall & Co., H. M.
5	Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.	16	Northern Seed Co.
11	Friend, The	21	Nott Jr., Jas.
2	Goldberg, M.	23	Nott John
22	Golden Rule Bazaar	Oahu Railway & Land Co.—2nd p. cover	
25	Grinbaum & Co., M. S.	1	Pacific Hardware Co.
8	Hackfeld & Co.	26	Parafine Paint Co.
8	Hall & Son, E. O.	24	Paty, John H.
19	Hawaiian Abstract & Title Co.	4	Phillips & Co., M.
9	Hawaiian Carriage Manufacture Co.	Press Publishing Co. .... 3rd page cover	
21	Hawaiian Fertilizing Co.	18	Schaefer & Co., F. A.
16	Hawaiian Gazette Co.	25	Schmidt & Sons, H. W.
14	Hawaiian Hardware Co.	22	Sun Fire Co.
7	Hawaiian News Co.	17	Tahiti Lemonade Works
12	Hawaiian Railroad Co.	152	Thrum, T. G.
11	Hobron, Newman & Co.	19	Union Feed Co.
3	Hollister & Co.	20	Union Iron Works Co.
3	Honolulu Iron Works Co.	Up-Town Book Store..... Back Cover	
10	Honolulu Soap Works	2	Waterhouse, J. T.
4	Hustace Chas.	18	Wenner & Co.
26	Hustace & Co.	9	Wichman, H. F.
23	Hyman Bros.	12	Wilder & Co.
12	Kahului Railroad Co.	13	Wilder's S. S. Co.
on back	Lewers & Cooke	15	Williams, J. J.
24	London, Liverpool & Globe Ins. Co.	15	Woolawn Dairy & Stock Co.

## HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1892.

Being the second year of the reign of Her Majesty LILIUOKALANI.

The 114th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

The latter part of the 116th and the beginning of the 117th year of the independence of the United States of America. Also,

The year 5652-53 of the Jewish Era;

The year 1310 of the Mohammedan Era;

The year 2645 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

### HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

*New Year	Jan. 1	American Anniversary	July 4
Chinese New Year	Jan. 29	*Restoration Day	July 31
*Accession of Kalakaua	Feb. 12	*Her Majesty's Birthday	Sept. 2
*Kamehameha III. Birthday	Mar. 17	Thanksgiving Day—American	Nov. 24
Good Friday	April 15	* Recognition of Hawaiian Independence	Nov. 28
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	* Christmas	Dec. 25
Decoration Day	May 30		
*Kamehameha Day	June 11		

—Those prefixed thus \* are recognized as National Holidays.

### CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	C. B	Solar Cycle	25
Epact	1	Roman Indiction	5
Golden Number	XII	Julian Period	6605

### CHURCH DAYS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Whit Sunday	June 5
Ash Wednesday	March 2	Trinity Sunday	June 12
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 23	Corpus Christi	June 16
Good Friday	April 15	Advent Sunday	Nov. 27
Easter Sunday	April 17	Christmas	Dec. 25
Ascension Day	May 26		

### ECLIPSES IN 1892.

The only one-visible at these Islands during the year will be the total eclipse of the moon, Nov. 4th, as follows: Eclipse begins 3.37.5 A.M.; Middle of eclipse 5.13.5 A.M.; Totality begins 4.50.5 A.M.; End of totality 5.36. 3 A.M.

The eclipse ends at 6.49. 7 A.M., but the Moon sets before that time

Mercury will be Morning Star about January 19, May 10, September 11 and December 31; and Evening Star about March 30, July 28 and November 22. Venus will be Evening Star till July 9, and Morning Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Evening Star till March 20, then Morning Star till October 12, and Evening Star again the rest of the year.



FIRST QUARTER, 1892.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
6	First Quarter...	2.40.7	P.M.	4	First Quarter...	11.07.5	P.M.	5	First Quarter...	8.42.9	A.M.
13	Full Moon...	4.55.3	P.M.	12	Full Moon...	9.06.7	A.M.	13	Full Moon...	2.24.0	A.M.
21	Last Quarter...	5.11.2	P.M.	20	Last Quarter...	1.43.3	P.M.	21	Last Quarter...	6.44.0	A.M.
29	New Moon...	6.07.1	A.M.	27	New Moon...	5.15.9	P.M.	28	New Moon...	2.46.4	A.M.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....		Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....		Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Fri...	6 41 6	5 25 6	1	Mon..	6 41 1	5 46 4	1	Tues..	6 23 7	6 01 2
2	Sat...	6 41 7	5 26 3	2	Tues..	6 40 6	5 47 1	2	Wed..	6 22 7	6 01 7
3	SUN..	6 41 9	5 27 1	3	Wed..	6 40 15	5 47 8	3	Thurs.	6 21 7	6 02 2
4	Mon..	6 42 0	5 27 8	4	Thurs.	6 39 7	5 48 5	4	Fri...	6 20 7	6 02 7
5	Tues..	6 42 2	5 28 6	5	Fri...	6 39 25	5 49 2	5	Sat...	6 19 9	6 03 1
6	Wed..	6 42 4	5 29 4	6	Sat...	6 38 8	5 49 7	6	SUN..	6 19 1	6 03 5
7	Thurs.	6 42 6	5 30 1	7	SUN..	6 38 4	5 50 1	7	Mon..	6 18 2	6 03 8
8	Fri...	6 42 8	5 30 8	8	Mon..	6 38 0	5 50 6	8	Tues..	6 17 4	6 04 1
9	Sat...	6 42 9	5 31 5	9	Tues..	6 37 6	5 51 0	9	Wed..	6 16 6	6 04 4
10	SUN..	6 43 0	5 32 2	10	Wed..	6 37 2	5 51 5	10	Thurs.	6 15 8	6 04 7
11	Mon..	6 43 1	5 32 9	11	Thurs.	6 36 8	5 51 9	11	Fri...	6 15 0	6 05 0
12	Tues..	6 43 2	5 33 5	12	Fri...	6 36 4	5 52 4	12	Sat...	6 14 0	6 05 5
13	Wed..	6 43 3	5 34 2	13	Sat...	6 35 7	5 53 1	13	SUN..	6 13 0	6 05 9
14	Thurs.	6 43 4	5 34 8	14	SUN..	6 35 0	5 53 7	14	Mon..	6 12 0	6 06 4
15	Fri...	6 43 4	5 35 5	15	Mon..	6 34 2	5 54 4	15	Tues..	6 11 0	6 06 8
16	Sat...	6 43 4	5 36 2	16	Tues..	6 33 4	5 55 0	16	Wed..	6 10 0	6 07 2
17	SUN..	6 43 3	5 37 0	17	Wed..	6 32 6	5 55 7	17	Thurs.	6 09 0	6 07 6
18	Mon..	6 43 3	5 37 7	18	Thurs.	6 31 8	5 56 3	18	Fri...	6 08 0	6 08 0
19	Tues..	6 43 0	5 38 5	19	Fri...	6 31 0	5 57 0	19	Sat...	6 07 2	6 08 2
20	Wed..	6 42 9	5 39 2	20	Sat...	6 30 4	5 57 3	20	SUN..	6 06 4	6 08 4
21	Thurs.	6 42 8	5 40 0	21	SUN..	6 29 8	5 57 6	21	Mon..	6 05 7	6 08 5
22	Fri...	6 42 7	5 40 7	22	Mon..	6 29 2	5 57 9	22	Tues..	6 05 0	6 08 6
23	Sat...	6 42 7	5 41 3	23	Tues..	6 28 7	5 58 2	23	Wed..	6 04 3	6 08 7
24	SUN..	6 42 6	5 41 8	24	Wed..	6 28 2	5 58 5	24	Thurs.	6 03 6	6 08 8
25	Mon..	6 42 6	5 42 3	25	Thurs.	6 27 7	5 58 8	25	Fri...	6 02 9	6 08 9
26	Tues..	6 42 5	5 42 8	26	Fri...	6 27 2	5 59 1	26	Sat...	6 01 9	6 09 3
27	Wed..	6 42 5	5 43 3	27	Sat...	6 26 3	5 59 7	27	SUN..	6 00 9	6 09 7
28	Thurs.	6 42 4	5 43 8	28	SUN..	6 25 4	6 00 2	28	Mon..	5 59 8	6 10 1
29	Fri...	6 42 3	5 44 3	29	Mon..	6 24 5	6 00 7	29	Tues..	5 58 8	6 10 5
30	Sat...	6 41 9	5 45 0					30	Wed..	5 57 7	6 10 9
31	SUN..	6 41 5	5 45 7					31	Thurs.	5 56 7	6 11 3

NOTE.—The calculations for Sunrise and Sunset are for *Apparent time*, and do not include corrections for refraction.

DIMENSIONS OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

(The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.)

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres. Length, 19,500 ft., or 3.7 miles.  
 Circumference, 50,000 ft., or 9.47 miles. Width, 9,200 ft., or 1.74 miles.  
 Elevation, 13,675 feet.

## SECOND QUARTER, 1892.

APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
3	7.49.8	P.M.		3	8.40.1	A.M.		1	11.19.7	P.M.	
11	7.54.6	P.M.		11	0.27.6	P.M.		10	3.0.9	A.M.	
19	7.29.0	P.M.		19	4.21.2	A.M.		17	10.29.3	A.M.	
26	11.15.1	A.M.		25	7.17.7	P.M.		24	2.35.2	A.M.	
Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri...	5 55 7	6 11 7	1	SUN..	5 32 2	6 21 4	1	Wed..	5 22 2	6 33 2
2	Sat...	5 55 0	6 11 9	2	Mon..	5 31 9	6 21 6	2	Thurs.	5 22 1	6 33 6
3	SUN..	5 54 3	6 12 0	3	Tues..	5 31 5	6 21 8	3	Fri...	5 22 0	6 34 0
4	Mon..	5 53 6	6 12 2	4	Wed..	5 31 2	6 21 0	4	Sat...	5 21 9	6 34 4
5	Tues..	5 52 9	6 12 3	5	Thurs.	5 30 8	6 21 2	5	SUN..	5 21 8	6 34 9
6	Wed..	5 52 2	6 12 5	6	Fri...	5 30 4	6 22 4	6	Mon..	5 21 7	6 35 3
7	Thurs.	5 51 5	6 12 6	7	Sat...	5 29 8	6 22 9	7	Tues..	5 21 6	6 35 8
8	Fri...	5 50 7	6 12 7	8	SUN..	5 29 2	6 23 5	8	Wed..	5 21 5	6 36 3
9	Sat...	5 49 8	6 13 2	9	Mon..	5 28 6	6 24 0	9	Thurs.	5 21 4	6 36 8
10	SUN..	5 48 8	6 13 6	10	Tues..	5 28 0	6 24 6	10	Fri...	5 21 3	6 37 3
11	Mon..	5 47 9	6 14 1	11	Wed..	5 27 4	6 25 1	11	Sat...	5 21 5	6 37 5
12	Tues..	5 46 9	6 14 5	12	Thurs.	5 26 8	6 25 7	12	SUN..	5 21 7	6 37 7
13	Wed..	5 45 9	6 15 0	13	Fri...	5 26 2	6 26 2	13	Mon..	5 21 9	6 37 9
14	Thurs.	5 44 9	6 15 4	14	Sat...	5 25 9	6 26 5	14	Tues..	5 22 1	6 38 1
15	Fri...	5 43 9	6 15 9	15	SUN..	5 25 6	6 26 8	15	Wed..	5 22 3	6 38 3
16	Sat...	5 43 2	6 16 1	16	Mon..	5 25 3	6 27 1	16	Thurs.	5 22 5	6 38 5
17	SUN..	5 42 6	6 16 3	17	Tues..	5 25 0	6 27 4	17	Fri...	5 22 7	6 38 7
18	Mon..	5 41 9	6 16 5	18	Wed..	5 24 7	6 27 7	18	Sat...	5 22 9	6 38 9
19	Tues..	5 41 3	6 16 7	19	Thurs.	5 24 5	6 28 0	19	SUN..	5 23 1	6 39 1
20	Wed..	5 40 6	6 16 9	20	Fri...	5 24 3	6 28 3	20	Mon..	5 23 4	6 39 3
21	Thurs.	5 40 0	6 17 1	21	Sat...	5 24 1	6 28 6	21	Tues..	5 23 6	6 39 5
22	Fri...	5 39 3	6 17 3	22	SUN..	5 23 9	6 29 0	22	Wed..	5 23 9	6 39 7
23	Sat...	5 38 4	6 17 8	23	Mon..	5 23 7	6 29 4	23	Thurs.	5 24 1	6 40 0
24	SUN..	5 37 5	6 18 3	24	Tues..	5 23 5	6 29 8	24	Fri...	5 24 3	6 40 3
25	Mon..	5 36 6	6 18 8	25	Wed..	5 23 3	6 30 2	25	Sat...	5 24 5	6 40 5
26	Tues..	5 35 7	6 19 3	26	Thurs.	5 23 1	6 30 6	26	SUN..	5 24 7	6 40 7
27	Wed..	5 34 8	6 19 9	27	Fri...	5 23 0	6 31 0	27	Mon..	5 24 9	6 40 9
28	Thurs.	5 33 9	6 20 4	28	Sat...	5 22 8	6 31 5	28	Tues..	5 25 1	6 41 1
29	Fri...	5 33 0	6 21 0	29	SUN..	5 22 6	6 31 9	29	Wed..	5 25 3	6 41 3
30	Sat...	5 32 6	6 21 2	30	Mon..	5 22 4	6 32 4	30	Thurs.	5 25 5	6 41 5
				31	Tues..	5 22 3	6 33 8				

## DIMENSIONS OF HALEAKALA.

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres. Extreme Length, 39,500 ft., or 7.48 miles  
 Circumference, 105,600 ft., or 20 miles. Extreme Width, 12,500 ft., or 2.37 miles  
 Elevation of Summit, 10,032 feet.  
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 7,572 feet.  
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

THIRD QUARTER, 1892.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
1	3.41.6	P.M.	First Quarter.	7	3.25.8	P.M.	Full Moon...	6	10.36.1	A.M.	Full Moon...
9	3.12.1	P.M.	Full Moon...	14	8.05.8	P.M.	Last Quarter...	13	2.18.1	P.M.	Last Quarter...
16	3.16.2	P.M.	Last Quarter.	22	0.27.5	A.M.	New Moon...	20	2.44.8	P.M.	New Moon...
23	0.59.2	P.M.	New Moon...	30	2.57.5	A.M.	First Quarter.	28	7.47.7	P.M.	First Quarter...
31	8.13.6	A.M.	First Quarter.								
Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...
		H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri...	5 25 7	6 41 7	1	Mon...	5 37 2	6 34 7	1	Thurs.	5 48 0	6 11 4
2	Sat...	5 26 1	6 41 7	2	Tues..	5 37 6	6 34 2	2	Fri...	5 48 3	6 10 4
3	SUN..	5 26 4	6 41 7	3	Wed..	5 37 9	6 33 7	3	Sat...	5 48 4	6 09 6
4	Mon..	5 26 7	6 41 8	4	Thurs.	5 38 3	6 33 2	4	SUN..	5 48 5	6 08 8
5	Tues..	5 27 0	6 41 8	5	Fri...	5 38 6	6 32 7	5	Mon..	5 48 6	6 08 1
6	Wed..	5 27 3	6 41 8	6	Sat...	5 38 9	6 32 2	6	Tues..	5 48 7	6 07 2
7	Thurs.	5 27 6	6 41 9	7	SUN..	5 39 2	6 31 7	7	Wed..	5 48 8	6 06 4
8	Fri...	5 27 9	6 41 9	8	Mon..	5 39 5	6 31 1	8	Thurs.	5 48 9	6 05 7
9	Sat...	5 28 2	6 41 7	9	Tues..	5 39 8	6 30 5	9	Fri...	5 49 0	6 05 0
10	SUN..	5 29 0	6 41 4	10	Wed..	5 40 1	6 29 9	10	Sat...	5 49 2	6 04 0
11	Mon..	5 29 5	6 41 1	11	Thurs.	5 40 4	6 29 3	11	SUN..	5 49 4	6 02 9
12	Tues..	5 30 1	6 40 8	12	Fri...	5 40 7	6 28 7	12	Mon..	5 49 6	6 01 9
13	Wed..	5 30 6	6 40 5	13	Sat...	5 41 1	6 27 9	13	Tues..	5 49 8	6 00 8
14	Thurs.	5 31 2	6 40 1	14	SUN..	5 41 6	6 27 0	14	Wed..	5 50 0	5 59 8
15	Fri...	5 31 7	6 39 7	15	Mon..	5 42 0	6 26 2	15	Thurs.	5 50 2	5 58 7
16	Sat...	5 32 1	6 39 4	16	Tues..	5 42 5	6 25 3	16	Fri...	5 51 4	5 57 6
17	SUN..	5 32 4	6 39 2	17	Wed..	5 42 9	6 24 4	17	Sat...	5 51 5	5 56 8
18	Mon..	5 32 8	6 39 0	18	Thurs.	5 43 4	6 23 6	18	SUN..	5 51 6	5 56 0
19	Tues..	5 33 1	6 38 8	19	Fri...	5 43 8	6 22 8	19	Mon..	5 51 7	5 55 2
20	Wed..	5 33 5	6 38 6	20	Sat...	5 44 1	6 22 0	20	Tues..	5 51 8	5 54 5
21	Thurs.	5 33 8	6 38 4	21	SUN..	5 44 3	6 21 3	21	Wed..	5 51 9	5 53 7
22	Fri...	5 34 1	6 38 2	22	Mon..	5 44 6	6 20 5	22	Thurs.	5 52 0	5 52 9
23	Sat...	5 34 4	6 38 0	23	Tues..	5 44 8	6 19 8	23	Fri...	5 52 1	5 52 1
24	SUN..	5 34 7	6 37 7	24	Wed..	5 45 1	6 19 0	24	Sat...	5 52 4	5 51 0
25	Mon..	5 35 0	6 37 4	25	Thurs.	5 45 3	6 18 3	25	SUN..	5 52 7	5 50 0
26	Tues..	5 35 3	6 37 1	26	Fri...	5 45 5	6 17 5	26	Mon..	5 53 1	5 48 9
27	Wed..	5 35 6	6 36 8	27	Sat...	5 46 0	6 16 5	27	Tues..	5 53 5	5 47 9
28	Thurs.	5 35 9	6 36 5	28	SUN..	5 46 4	6 15 5	28	Wed..	5 53 9	5 46 8
29	Fri...	5 36 2	6 36 2	29	Mon..	5 46 8	6 14 5	29	Thurs.	5 54 3	5 45 8
30	Sat...	5 36 6	6 35 7	30	Tues..	5 47 2	6 13 5	30	Fri...	5 54 7	5 44 7
31	SUN..	5 36 9	6 35 2	31	Wed..	5 47 6	6 12 5				

DIMENSIONS OF IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.

Width of valley, 2 miles.

Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.

Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,788 feet.

Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

## FOURTH QUARTER, 1892.

OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.			D.	H. M.		
5	Full Moon ... 7.40.2	P.M.		4	Full Moon ... 5.17.5	A.M.		3	New Moon ... 3.45.8	P.M.	
12	Last Quarter .. 11.06.1	A.M.		10	Last Quarter .. 11.30.5	P.M.		10	First Quarter . 3.58.2	P.M.	
20	New Moon ... 7.52.6	A.M.		19	New Moon ... 2.47.5	A.M.		18	Full Moon ... 9.41.4	P.M.	
28	First Quarter.10.54.9	A.M.		26	First Quarter.11.56.4	P.M.		26	Last Quarter .10.51.1	A.M.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun Rises.....	Sun Sets.....
		H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.			H.M.	H.M.
1	Sat ...	5 55 0	5 43 8	1	Tues..	6 06 6	5 20 9	1	Thurs..	6 25 2	5 13 7
2	SUN..	5 55 3	5 43 0	2	Wed..	6 07 3	5 20 2	2	Fri...	6 25 8	5 13 8
3	Mon..	5 55 6	5 42 1	3	Thurs.	6 08 0	5 19 4	3	Sat...	6 26 4	5 13 9
4	Tues..	5 55 9	5 41 2	4	Fri...	6 08 7	5 18 7	4	SUN..	6 27 1	5 14 0
5	Wed..	5 56 2	5 40 4	5	Sat...	6 09 2	5 18 4	5	Mon..	6 27 8	5 14 1
6	Thurs.	5 56 5	5 39 5	6	SUN..	6 09 7	5 18 0	6	Tues..	6 28 5	5 14 2
7	Fri...	5 56 7	5 38 7	7	Mon..	6 10 2	5 17 6	7	Wed..	6 29 2	5 14 3
8	Sat...	5 56 9	5 38 1	8	Tues..	6 10 7	5 17 2	8	Thurs.	6 29 9	5 14 4
9	SUN..	5 57 0	5 37 4	9	Wed..	6 11 2	5 16 8	9	Fri...	6 30 6	5 14 6
10	Mon..	5 57 2	5 36 7	10	Thurs.	6 11 7	5 16 5	10	Sat...	6 31 1	5 15 1
11	Tues..	5 57 3	5 36 0	11	Fri...	6 12 2	5 16 2	11	SUN..	6 31 6	5 15 6
12	Wed..	5 57 5	5 35 3	12	Sat...	6 12 8	5 15 9	12	Mon..	6 32 1	5 16 1
13	Thurs.	5 57 7	5 34 6	13	SUN..	6 13 4	5 15 7	13	Tues..	6 32 6	5 16 6
14	Fri...	5 57 9	5 33 9	14	Mon..	6 14 0	5 15 4	14	Wed..	6 33 1	5 17 1
15	Sat...	5 58 4	5 33 0	15	Tues..	6 14 6	5 15 2	15	Thurs.	6 33 6	5 17 6
16	SUN..	5 58 9	5 32 1	16	Wed..	6 15 2	5 14 9	16	Fri...	6 34 1	5 18 1
17	Mon..	5 59 4	5 31 2	17	Thurs.	6 15 8	5 14 6	17	Sat...	6 34 6	5 18 6
18	Tues..	5 59 9	5 30 3	18	Fri...	6 16 4	5 14 4	18	SUN..	6 35 1	5 19 1
19	Wed..	6 00 4	5 29 4	19	Sat...	6 17 1	5 14 2	19	Mon..	6 35 6	5 19 6
20	Thurs.	6 01 0	5 28 5	20	SUN..	6 17 8	5 14 1	20	Tues..	6 36 1	5 20 1
21	Fri...	6 01 6	5 27 6	21	Mon..	6 18 5	5 13 9	21	Wed..	6 36 6	5 20 6
22	Sat...	6 02 0	5 27 1	22	Tues..	6 19 2	5 13 7	22	Thurs.	6 37 1	5 21 1
23	SUN..	6 02 3	5 26 5	23	Wed..	6 19 9	5 13 6	23	Fri...	6 37 6	5 21 6
24	Mon..	6 02 6	5 26 0	24	Thurs.	6 20 6	5 13 4	24	Sat...	6 38 0	5 22 0
25	Tues..	6 02 9	5 25 4	25	Fri...	6 21 3	5 13 3	25	SUN..	6 38 5	5 22 5
26	Wed..	6 03 1	5 24 9	26	Sat...	6 21 9	5 13 3	26	Mon..	6 39 0	5 23 0
27	Thurs.	6 03 5	5 24 3	27	SUN..	6 22 6	5 13 4	27	Tues..	6 39 5	5 23 5
28	Fri...	6 03 8	5 23 8	28	Mon..	6 23 2	5 13 4	28	Wed..	6 40 0	5 24 0
29	Sat...	6 04 5	5 23 1	29	Tues..	6 23 9	5 13 5	29	Thurs.	6 40 5	5 24 5
30	SUN..	6 05 2	5 22 4	30	Wed..	6 24 5	5 13 6	30	Fri...	6 41 0	5 25 0
31	Mon..	6 05 5	5 21 7					31	Sat...	6 41 5	5 25 5

## DIMENSIONS OF KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

(The largest active Volcano in the World.)

Area, 4.14 square miles. or 2,650 acres. Extreme Width, 10,300 ft., or 1.95 miles  
 Circumference, 41,500 ft., or 7.85 miles. Extreme Length, 15,500 ft., or 2.93 "  
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,040 feet.

LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Taken December 28, 1890.)

BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS.

HAWAII.		LANAI.....	174
Hilo.....	9,935	OAHU.	
Puna.....	834	Honolulu.....	22,907
Kau.....	2,577	Ewa.....	2,155
North Kona.....	1,753	Waianae.....	903
South Kona.....	1,812	Waialua.....	1,286
North Kohala.....	4,303	Koolauloa.....	1,444
South Kohala.....	538	Koolaupoko.....	2,499
Hamakua.....	5,002		
	26,754		31,194
MAUI.		KAUAI.	
Lahaina.....	2,113	Waimea.....	2,523
Wailuku.....	6,708	Niihau.....	216
Hana.....	3,270	Koloa.....	1,755
Makawao.....	5,266	Kawaihau.....	2,101
	17,357	Hanalei.....	2,472
		Lihue.....	2,792
MOLOKAI.....	2,632		
			11,859

BY NATIONALITY.—1890 AND 1884 COMPARED.

	1890	1884	1890	1884
Natives.....	34,436	40,014	1,344	1,282
Half-castes.....	6,186	4,218	8,602	9,377
Chinese.....	15,301	17,937	1,034	1,600
Americans.....	1,928	2,066	70	192
Haw.-born, for. par...	7,495	2,040	419	416
Japanese.....	12,360	116	588	956
Norwegian.....	227	362		
Total Population, 1890....	89,990		Total Population, 1884....	80,578

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NATIONALITY OF POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AT VARIOUS CENSUS PERIODS SINCE 1866.

NATIONALITY.	1866.	1872.*	1878.	1884.	1890.
Natives.....	57,125	49,044	44,088	40,014	34,436
Half-castes.....	1,640	1,487	3,420	4,218	6,186
Chinese.....	1,206	1,938	5,916	17,937	15,301
Americans.....		889	1,276	2,066	1,928
Hawaiian born of foreign parents.....		849	947	2,040	7,495
Britons.....		619	883	1,282	1,344
Portuguese.....		395	436	9,377	8,602
Germans.....		224	272	1,600	1,034
French.....	2,988	88	81	192	70
Japanese.....				116	12,360
Norwegian.....				362	227
Other Foreigners.....		364	666	416	419
Polynesian.....				956	588
Totals.....	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990

\* This was the first Census where the complete division of Nationalities was noted.

**POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS OF  
THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

(Compiled from the latest Census, 1890.)

NATIONALITIES.	HONOLULU, OAHU.	WAILUKU, MAUI.	LAHAINA, MAUI.	HILO, HAWAII.	LIHUE, KAUAI.
Natives, males .....	4,494	1,260	687	1,076	411
“ females .....	4,068	1,178	599	900	310
Half-castes, males .....	1,257	267	109	175	49
“ females .....	1,346	248	101	189	61
Chinese, males .....	3,950	1,202	89	1,264	347
“ females .....	457	33	5	19	9
Hawn. b. foreign par., males.	1,250	254	41	537	203
“ “ females	1,236	215	39	513	177
Americans, males .....	767	65	15	90	11
“ females .....	431	23	11	27	7
British, males .....	529	53	7	68	8
“ females .....	267	5	4	16	2
Germans, males .....	261	29	7	27	163
“ females .....	105	5	..	7	108
French, males .....	25	7	..	4	..
“ females .....	23	..	..	..	..
Portuguese, males .....	933	402	29	869	237
“ females .....	799	326	24	686	195
Japanese, males .....	277	842	249	2,703	303
“ females .....	111	183	40	708	60
Norwegians, males .....	55	31	..	..	6
“ females .....	21	11	..	..	6
Polynesians, males .....	49	22	33	22	23
“ females .....	23	14	15	8	17
Other Foreigners, males .....	151	36	7	27	16
“ females .....	22	31	2	..	3
Totals .....	22,907	6,708	2,113	9,935	2,792

**COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN  
ISLANDS.**

ISLANDS.	Census 1832.	Census 1836.	Census 1853.	Census 1860.	Census 1866.	Census 1872.	Census 1878.	Census 1884.	Census 1890.
Hawaii..	45,792	39,364	24,450	21,482	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754
Maui...	35,062	24,199	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357
Oahu...	29,755	27,809	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194
Kauai...	10,977	8,934	6,991	6,487	6,209	4,961	5,634	*8,935	11,859
Molokai.	6,000	6,000	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	2,614	2,826
Lanai...	1,600	1,200	600	646	394	348	214		
Niihau..	1,047	993	790	647	325	233	117	.....	.....
Kahoolawe....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	130,313	108,579	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,987	57,985	80,578	89,990

MATERNITY STATISTICS FOR THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM, 1890.

(From Official Census Report.)

NATIONALITY.	(From Official Census Report.)										
	Number of Females	Number over 15 years of age	Percentage over 15 years of age	Number Married	Percentage of Married to all over 15	Number of Mothers	Percentage of Mothers to all over 15	Number of Children Born	Average of Children to each Mother	Number of Children Surviving.	Percentage of Children
Natives	16072	11135	69.28	7556	67.86	6049	54.32	28483	4.70	15402	54.07
Half-castes	3101	1391	44.85	754	54.21	728	52.34	2930	4.02	2098	71.60
Hawaiian born Foreigners	3586	345	9.62	157	45.51	128	36.06	365	2.85	316	86.58
Americans	630	505	80.16	324	64.16	264	52.28	692	2.62	520	75.14
British	362	326	90.06	193	59.29	175	53.08	604	3.45	472	78.15
Germans	305	248	81.31	184	74.19	154	62.10	612	3.97	485	79.25
French	24	24	100.00	5	20.83	5	20.83	11	2.20	6	54.54
Portuguese	3832	2710	70.72	2443	90.02	2084	76.90	10075	4.83	7090	70.37
Norwegians	72	63	87.50	55	87.30	48	76.19	191	3.98	150	78.53
Chinese	779	675	86.68	559	82.81	376	55.70	1027	2.73	947	92.21
Japanese	2281	2252	98.73	2101	93.29	578	25.07	902	1.56	782	86.70
Polynesians	184	173	94.02	133	76.88	48	27.75	102	2.12	68	66.67
Other Nationalities	48	44	91.67	33	75.00	27	61.86	106	2.93	85	80.19
Totals	31276	19891	63.60	14497	72.88	10664	53.61	46100	4.34	28421	61.65

TABLES FROM THE CENSUS OF 1890.

CLASSIFICATION OF EACH NATIONALITY AND SEX BY OCCUPATION, SOCIAL CONDITION, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AND OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE.

	Labors.	Farmers.	Fishermen.	Mariners.	Drivers and Teamsters.	Mechanics.	Planters and Ranchers.	Merchants and Traders.	Clerks and Salesmen.	Professional Men and Teachers.	Other Occupations.	Total Returning Occupations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows and Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Attending School.	Able to Read and Write.	Owning Real Estate.
Native Males.....	2213	3211	656	332	237	663	51	121	58	173	831	5554	6836	9578	1829	121	18364	2980	13756	2504
Native Females.....	40	68	12	.....	.....	103	2	3	1	12	76	317	7556	6806	1616	94	16072	2322	10311	767
Total .....	2253	3279	668	332	237	766	53	132	59	185	907	8871	14392	16384	3445	215	34436	5302	24067	3271
Half-caste Males.....	115	108	25	14	32	230	14	32	78	26	170	844	669	2341	66	9	3085	883	1914	240
Half-caste Females..	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	8	40	754	2219	105	23	3101	875	1920	155
Total .....	116	113	25	14	32	230	14	32	79	51	178	884	1423	4560	171	32	6186	1758	3834	395
Haw. born For. Males	20	16	.....	2	7	39	9	19	70	26	33	241	219	3989	1	.....	3909	605	692	67
Haw. born For. Fem..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	1	28	157	3416	11	2	3586	489	599	38
Total .....	21	16	.....	2	7	39	9	19	73	49	34	269	1423	7105	12	2	7495	1094	1291	105
American Males.....	36	26	2	36	59	369	17	81	127	114	161	1028	528	699	64	7	1298	62	1197	147
American Females...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	57	15	78	324	251	55	.....	630	59	527	30
Total .....	36	26	2	36	59	369	18	81	132	171	176	1106	852	950	119	7	1928	121	1724	177
British Males.....	24	15	.....	28	34	328	30	42	85	60	139	785	433	498	44	7	982	30	897	143
British Females.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	14	8	34	193	116	53	.....	362	33	308	26
Total .....	27	15	.....	28	34	334	30	42	88	74	147	819	626	614	97	7	1344	63	1205	169



German Males.....	52	11	2	10	26	176	6	47	54	20	100	504	304	398	22	5	729	74	655	53
German Females.....						1				5	8	14	184	118	8		305	44	260	4
Total .....	52	11	2	10	26	177	6	47	54	25	108	518	488	511	30	5	1034	118	915	57
French Males.....	2	2		2		8		1	1	9	5	30	17	18	10	1	46		38	8
French Females.....										15		15	5	17	2		24		24	
Total .....	2	2		2		8		1	1	24	5	45	22	35	12	1	70		62	8
Portuguese Males.....	2653	136	3	10	63	165	17	56	35	10	118	3266	2455	2238	76	1	4770	720	1513	224
Portuguese Females..	3					2				1	5	11	2443	1322	65	2	3832	550	913	10
Total .....	2656	136	3	10	63	167	17	56	35	11	123	3277	4898	3560	141	3	8602	1270	2426	234
Norwegian Males....	79	25		7	9	31	2	8	2		37	200	69	80	4	2	155	19	132	10
Norwegian Females..													55	16	1		72	6	60	
Total .....	79	25		7	9	31	2	8	2		37	200	124	96	5	2	227	25	192	10
Chinese Males.....	8763	1479	133		74	564	42	776	164	16	1056	13067	2369	12049	96	8	14522	51	1971	224
Chinese Females.....	64	21						1		2	10	98	559	201	19		779	20	51	2
Total .....	8827	1500	133		74	564	42	777	164	18	1066	13165	2928	12250	115	8	15301	71	2022	226
Japanese Males.....	9565	36	3	2	4	42		27	20	23	115	9837	2964	7059	50	6	10079	21	270	4
Japanese Females....	1404										14	1418	2101	148	29	3	2281	12	37	
Total .....	10969	36	3	2	4	42		27	20	23	129	11255	5065	7207	79	9	12360	33	307	4
Polynesian Males....	259	5	2	3	2	9		1				9	300	150	235	19		404	9	61
Polynesian Females..	85											1	86	133	45	6		184	5	24
Total .....	354	5	2	3	2	9		1				10	386	283	280	25		588	14	85
Other Nat.—Males..	72	17	3	18	8	66	5	14	9	6	56	274	162	181	26	2	371	2	217	28
Other Nat.—Females	2							1		1		4	33	11	4		48	1	33	5
Total .....	74	17	3	18	8	66	5	15	9	7	56	278	195	192	30	2	419	3	250	33
Total Males.....	23963	5087	829	464	555	2690	193	1233	703	483	2830	38030	17175	39063	2307	169	58714	5456	29313	3658
Total Females.....	1603	94	12			112	3	5	13	155	146	2143	14497	14681	1974	124	31276	4416	15067	1037
Grand Total .....	25466	5181	841	464	555	2802	196	1238	716	638	2976	41073	31672	53744	4281	293	89990	9872	38380	4695

**THE CENSUS OF 1890 BY AGE AND NATIONALITY, SHOWING NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS.**

NATIONALITY.	UNDER 15 YEARS.	15 TO 30 YEARS.	30 TO 45 YEARS.	OVER 45 YEARS.	TOTAL.	REGIST'D VOTERS.
Natives .....	10,240	9,329	6,716	8,151	34,436	8,777
Half-castes .....	3,427	1,744	742	273	6,186	777
Hawaiian-born Foreigners	6,797	471	143	84	7,495	146
Americans.....	225	554	662	487	1,928	637
British.....	76	375	515	378	1,344	505
Germans.....	145	293	392	204	1,034	382
French.....	.....	12	22	36	70	22
Portuguese.....	2,233	2,862	2,426	1,091	8,602	2,091
Norwegians.....	27	68	102	30	227	78
Chinese.....	261	5,951	6,919	2,170	15,301	.....
Japanese.....	63	7,099	5,073	125	12,360	.....
Polynesians.....	25	244	233	86	588	42
Other Nationalities.....	9	116	192	102	419	136
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>23,518</b>	<b>29,118</b>	<b>24,137</b>	<b>13,217</b>	<b>89,990</b>	<b>13,593</b>

Denominations as shown by the Census of 1884, were, Protestants, 29,685; Roman Catholics, 20,072; and unreported, 30,821. Of this latter, 17,689 were Chinese, and 116 were Japanese. At the recent Census, this feature of the work was omitted.

**ESTIMATED POPULATION HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, OCT. 1, 1891.**

Total Arrivals Foreigners at Honolulu, 9 mos., 1891.....	1,722
“ “ Chinese “ “ “ .....	1,257
“ “ Japanese “ “ “ .....	6,088
“ “ Portuguese “ “ “ .....	99
<b>Total Arrivals.....</b>	<b>9,166</b>
Total Departures Foreigners from Honolulu, 9 mos., 1891.....	1,600
“ “ Chinese “ “ “ .....	936
“ “ Japanese “ “ “ .....	692
“ “ Portuguese “ “ “ .....	123
<b>Total Departures .....</b>	<b>3,351</b>
Excess of Arrivals over Departures, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1891.....	5,815
Population of the Kingdom, December 28, 1890 .....	89,990
Estimated population Hawaiian Islands, Oct. 1, 1891...	95,805

The report of Dr. C. T. Rodgers, General Supt. of the Census of 1890, is the first complete report in pamphlet form of any census of Hawaii, though the ninth taken. Besides showing the result of the work proper, an appendix gives careful deductions relative to sanitary, public revenue, exports and imports, taxation and plantation statistics toward which the tables of the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL is credited with lending material aid.

**SCHOOL STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

(From Reports of the Board of Education.)

**COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1888-90.**

ISLANDS.	SCHOOLS 1888.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1888.			SCHOOLS 1890.	IN SCHOOL, JAN. 1890.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hawaii . . . . .	69	1,623	1,150	2,773	67	1,598	1,317	2,915
Maui & Lanai . . . . .	33	1,020	818	1,818	33	1,138	973	2,111
Molokai . . . . .	8	155	99	254	6	224	113	337
Oahu . . . . .	62	1,629	1,354	2,903	53	1,971	1,569	3,540
Kauai & Niihau . . . . .	17	559	443	869	19	601	502	1,103
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>10,006</b>

**NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1890.**

ISLANDS.	GOVERNMENT NATIVE SCHOOLS.			GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS.			INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		
	No. of Schools . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils . . . . .	No. of Schools . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils . . . . .	No. of Schools . . .	No. of Teachers . .	No. of Pupils . . . . .
Hawaii . . . . .	21	22	395	35	60	2,014	11	23	506
Oahu . . . . .	6	6	121	21	51	1,752	26	88	1,667
Maui and Lanai . . . . .	1	1	18	25	53	1,732	7	19	361
Kauai . . . . .	5	5	130	10	23	844	4	6	129
Molokai . . . . .	3	3	104	3	6	213	...	...	...
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2,663</b>

**NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1888 AND 1890.**

	1890.	1888.		1890.	1888.
Hawaiians . . . . .	5,599	5,320	Norwegians . . . . .	58	40
Half-caste Hawaiians . . . . .	1,573	1,247	Chinese . . . . .	262	147
Americans . . . . .	259	253	South Sea Islanders . . . . .	40	16
English . . . . .	139	163	Japanese . . . . .	39	54
Germans . . . . .	199	176	Other Foreigners . . . . .	25	19
Portuguese . . . . .	1,813	1,335			
<b>Total, 1890, . . . . .</b>	<b>10,006</b>		<b>Total, 1888, . . . . .</b>	<b>8,770</b>	

**NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1890.**

	HAWAIIANS.	HALF-CASTE	AMERICAN	BRITISH	GERMAN	OTHERS.	TOTAL.
Male . . . . .	59	8	39	18	2	2	128
Female . . . . .	18	31	34	18	1	2	104
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>232</b>

**POSTAL TABLE OF RATES CHARGED TO COUNTRIES IN THE UNIVERSAL  
POSTAL UNION.**

DESTINATION.	Letters, ½ oz.	Postals each.	Regis. Fee. §	Papers, ea. 2 oz.	Books & Postal Matter. ea. rate of 2 oz.	Samplest ea. rate of 2 oz.
	United States*, Canada, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand. . . . .	5 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.
Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, ports in China having U. P. U. offices, Manila and Straits Settlement and all other U. P. U. countries and colonies . . . . .	10 cts.	2 cts.	10 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.	2 cts.

\* Merchandise samples not to exceed 250 grams, or 8¾ ounces.

† The Parcel Post Convention between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, permits packages not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight being forwarded by mail at the rate of 12 cents per lb. or fraction thereof.

§ Register Fee with return receipts, 15c.

**INTER-ISLAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS POSTAL TABLE.**

DESTINATION.	Letters ½ oz.	Postals.	Regis. Fee.	NEWSPAPERS.		Other matter.
				Limit of each rate	Postage each rate	
Inter-Island . . . . .	* 2 cts.	1c	10 cts.	4 oz	1 ct. †	1 c. per oz. §
Fiji, Samoa via N. Z.—						
Direct mail. . . . .	12 cts.	3c	15 cts.	ea. pa.	2 cts.	4 c. per 4 oz.

\* Books, Samples and Merchandise, 1 cent per ounce.

† Pamphlets, Almanacs, Calendars, Magazines and unbound publications, at newspaper rates.

§ Drop or city letters or printed circulars 1 cent

**POSTAL MONEY ORDER RATES.**

INTER-ISLAND DENOMINATIONS.	Inter-Island or Domestic.	FOREIGN DENOMINATIONS.	Orders on U. S.	Orders on Eng., Ger. Port. & Hongkong.
Orders not exceeding . . . . . \$ 5	5 cents	Not exceeding \$5. . . . .	25 cents	25 cents
Over \$5, and not exceeding. . . . . 10	10 "	\$5 to \$10. . . . .	40 "	40 "
Over \$10, and not exceeding. . . . . 15	* 15 "	\$10 to \$20. . . . .	60 "	70 "
Over \$15, and not exceeding . . . . . 20	20 "	\$20 to \$30. . . . .	80 "	1 00
Over \$20, and not exceeding. . . . . 50	25 "	\$30 to \$40. . . . .	1 00	1 30
Over \$50, and not exceeding . . . . . 500	25c for ea. \$50.	\$40 to \$50. . . . .	1 25	1 60

**MONEY ORDERS.**—Domestic postal money orders are furnished on application at any of the following money order offices, payable at any other money order office named below:

ON HAWAII.—Hilo, Kohala, Honokan, Waimea, Kealahou, Waiohinu, Pahala, Paauilo, Kukuihaele, Hookeana, Kailua, Laupahoehoe, Ookala, Māhukuna, Naalehu.

ON MAUI.—Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului, Hamakua, Hana, Makawao, Paia, Kipahulu, Hamoa and Huelo. On Molokai—Kaunakakai and Kanaloa.

ON OAHU.—Honolulu, Waianae, Waiāluā, Kahuku and Heeā.

ON KAUAI.—Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kealia, Hanalei, Kilauea, Makaweli and Kekaha.

Foreign Money Orders are issued, on written application, at the General Post Office in Honolulu, on the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Portugal including Madeira and Azores Islands, Germany, Norway, Netherlands and Denmark, China and Hongkong.

Postal Orders on Hawaii can also be drawn in any of the above foreign countries.

Foreign orders close day previous to Steamers sailing.

HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1890.

MONTHS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS.						NUMBER AND AMOUNT WITHDRAWALS.							
	HONOLULU.		COUNTRY OFFICES.		INT. CR. ON CLOSED ACT'S		HONOLULU.		WARRANTS ON COUNTRY OFFICES.		NEW ACCOUNTS OPENED.		OLD ACCOUNTS RENEWED.	
	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.	No.	AMOUNT.
January.....	655	\$ 71,231 96	73	\$ 7,558 55	\$	.....	386	\$ 78,181 70	13	\$ 3,015 35	171	20	107	
February.....	459	52,881 95	93	9,874 33	250 86	247	31,398 39	7	879 60	98	8	52	8	
March.....	581	47,524 78	103	7,316 05	264 60	269	34,996 52	13	1,046 04	106	20	54	20	
April.....	559	53,917 96	89	5,730 50	299 87	299	47,738 17	28	4,955 27	128	11	105	12	
May.....	513	61,896 05	77	8,137 25	383 73	318	63,906 63	22	3,389 90	110	12	85	11	
June.....	546	61,598 40	83	5,700 58	375 24	319	48,237 12	18	1,733 90	116	20	79	16	
July.....	507	47,920 81	85	8,267 24	608 58	341	53,607 20	11	2,012 15	107	6	73	6	
August.....	519	48,711 67	74	9,782 95	729 61	340	59,091 75	15	1,555 50	120	11	93	11	
September.....	596	46,736 67	69	7,953 50	626 01	324	45,830 89	15	1,910 90	156	6	72	6	
October.....	518	47,384 71	74	7,234 64	925 80	317	60,864 54	22	4,805 95	120	16	86	16	
November.....	459	42,246 75	73	6,093 58	1,530 23	302	50,581 11	14	2,106 35	94	13	57	13	
December.....	544	56,319 46	94	9,655 84	890 29	416	66,929 86	15	3,047 45	121	14	83	14	
Totals.....	6456	\$638,371 17	987	\$ 94,204 97	\$ 6,884 82	3878	\$641,363 88	193	\$ 29,458 36	1447	157	946	157	

### NATIONALITY OF DEPOSITORS AND CLASSIFICATION OF THEIR DEPOSITS.

NATIONALITY.	CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS.						Total.	AMOUNT.
	\$ 100 and under.	\$ 500 and under.	\$1000 and under.	\$1500 and under.	\$2000 and under.	\$2500 and under.		
American .....	293	180	61	37	11	22	604	\$ 237,531 21
British .....	181	143	60	27	11	34	456	220,192 12
German .....	73	70	27	17	5	21	213	121,566 52
Hawaiian .....	656	218	35	16	8	11	944	149,967 01
Portuguese .....	51	135	39	30	3	.....	258	102,174 36
Foreign Societies .....	18	19	4	3	5	5	54	33,341 76
Japanese .....	343	233	6	2	2	4	590	75,351 72
Hawaiian Societies .....	15	16	6	3	1	2	43	19,892 63
Danish .....	6	3	2	.....	.....	2	13	7,000 51
Sweden and Norway .....	18	12	2	2	1	.....	35	13,623 11
Chinese .....	16	13	3	1	.....	1	34	8,463 54
French .....	3	4	1	3	1	2	14	12,107 83
Spanish .....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	6	2,395 62
Austria .....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	1,943 67
South Sea Islands .....	9	4	1	.....	.....	.....	14	1,576 35
Sundry Nationalities .....	3	4	3	2	1	.....	13	7,404 12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1692</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3299</b>	<b>\$ 1,013,632 08</b>

### POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

LETTERS PASSING THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HONOLULU, FROM 1882 TO 1891.

	INTER-ISLAND LETTERS.		FOREIGN LETTERS.	
	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.
1882* .....	185,006	230,005	80,509	96,482
1883 .....	195,808	241,542	108,985	120,063
1884 .....	199,481	253,136	131,761	146,815
1885 .....	186,924	349,421	134,175	133,504
1886 .....	†476,631	254,177	132,895	136,535
1887 .....	†618,960	299,183	143,158	136,217
1888 .....	†692,915	333,283	144,430	145,763
1889 .....	†716,496	369,314	166,398	165,262
1890 .....	776,486	359,780	200,399	204,394
1891, (6 mos. to July) .....	403,773	183,765	111,709	116,427

\*Since 1882, the official record of the Postoffice has been kept from January † to December 31, to conform with the Postal Union requirements.

†These figures include city drop letters, and foreign letters from the other islands for forwardance abroad.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Honolulu, Oahu.—Walter Hill, Postmaster-General; J. G. Rothwell, Bookkeeper and Cashier; E. H. Wodehouse, Supt. Savings Bank Department, G. E. Thrum, Assistant; F. B. Oat, Supt. Money Order Department, R. A. Dexter, Assistant; O. C. Swain, General Delivery and Stamp Department, S. L. Kekumano, Assistant; Geo. L. Desha, Registry Department; F. H. Haley, Parcels Post Department; J. H. Nui, J. Hiram, H. Kaia, J. Haalou, Assistants.

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Ewa.....	Kahoa	Laie.....	W. E. Pack
Honouliuli.....	W. J. Lowrie	Punaluu.....	Mrs. J. Hale
Waianae.....	Aug. Ahrens	Waiahole.....	S. E. K. Papaai
Waiialua.....	P. Mahaulu	Kaneohe.....	Kahuakaiko
Kahuku.....	Jas. Cowan	Heeia.....	F. Bucholtz

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE, OAHU.

Leaves Honolulu at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, each week, for the circuit of the Island, arriving back Thursday afternoon or Friday morning. For Waianae, mail carrier leaves every Tuesday, at 10 A.M.

Mail closes at 8:30 A.M. each day, for Ewa and Honouliuli Plantation, by the railroad, and returns at 12 M.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mail is dispatched for Waiialua and Kahuku via Pearl City.

POSTMASTER ON MOLOKAI.

Kaunakakai.....	R. W. Meyer	Pukoo.....	R. W. Meyer
Kamalo.....	D. McCorriston		

POSTMASTER ON LANAI.

Lanai.....Jesse Moorehead

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Kapaa.....	R. C. Spaulding	Hanalei.....	C. Koelling
Kilauea.....	G. R. Ewart	Lihue.....	C. H. Bishop
Kekaha.....	C. Borchgrevink	Koloa.....	E. Strehz
Waimea.....	C. B. Hofgaard	Makaweli.....	H. Morrison

MAIL ROUTES ON KAUAI.

From Lihue to Waimea.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and at Waimea and Kekaha in the evening of the same day. On returning leaves Waimea on Saturday morning, arriving at Koloa about noon and Lihue in the afternoon.

From Lihue to Hanalei.—Leaves Lihue P. O. every Wednesday morning, arriving at Kapaa in the forenoon, at Kilauea about noon, and Hanalei in the afternoon of the same day. On returning leaves Hanalei on Friday and arrives at Kilauea Friday evening. Leaves Kapaa about Saturday noon and arrives at Lihue in the afternoon.

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina.....	T. C. Forsyth	Kipahulu.....	C. Hagens
Wailuku.....	W. A. McKay	Kahului.....	W. F. Mossman
Makawao.....	Jas. G. Anderson	Paia.....	J. W. Colville
Hana.....	John Grunwald	Haiku.....	} C. H. Dickey
Hamoa.....	W. von Graevemeyer	Hamakuapoko.....	
Spreckelsville.....	H. Center	Huelo.....	W. Turner
Ulupalakua.....	C. A. Buchanan	Honokowai.....	J. A. Kaukau
Honokohau.....			L. K. Kalama

## OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES, MAUI.

From Lahaina to Kaanapali and Kahakuloa, every ten days, mail closes about 9 A.M. on Wednesday or Saturday after arrival of steamer Kinau from Honolulu.

From Ulupalakua to Hana, weekly, mail closes in the morning on arrival of mails from steamer Kinau.

From Paia to Hana, weekly, mail closes soon after arrival of steamer mails on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

## MAUI MAIL ROUTES.

From Paia to Makawao, daily.

From Paia to Haiku, daily.

From Paia to Huelo, twice a week.

From Paia to Ulupalakua, via Makawao, weekly.

If the steamer Likelike leaves Kahului on Saturday for Honolulu, the mails will arrive and leave Paia on that day instead of Friday.

Mail to Hana sent by the Kinau or W. G. Hall on Fridays does not leave Paia till the following week.

## POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo .....	L. Severance	Kailua .....	J. Kaelemakule
Kawaihae .....	W. Hookuanui	Keauhou .....	J. G. Hoapili
Mahukona .....	Jno. S. Smithies	Kealakekua .....	S. H. Davis
Kukuihaele .....	W. Horner	Napoopoo .....	S. W. Kino
Waimea .....	Miss E. W. Lyons	Hoopuloa .....	J. W. Macle
Kohala .....	Miss E. D. Low	Pahala .....	T. C. Wills
Paauiilo .....	J. R. Renton	Hilea .....	A. J. Ivers
Hookena .....	T. K. R. Amalu	Honuapo .....	N. C. Haley
Laupahoehoe .....	E. W. Barnard	Waiohinu .....	C. Meinecke
Ookala .....	J. B. Hopkins	Naalehu .....	C. Binning
Honokaa .....			F. S. Clinton

## MAIL ROUTES ON HAWAII.

From Hilo to Honokaa.—Leaves Hilo P. O. on Tuesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa on Thursday or Monday. On returning leaves Honokaa on the same day, arriving at Hilo on Saturday or Wednesday.

Mail leaves Hilo on arrival of Kinau, arriving at Volcano House same day; Waiohinu, 2d day; leaves Waiohinu 3d day early and arrives at Papa; 4th day arrives at Kailua; 5th day remains at Kailua; 6th day returns to Papa; 7th day arrives at Waiohinu; 8th day leaves Waiohinu arriving at Volcano House; 9th day arrives in Hilo; 10th day remains in Hilo, and the following day returns to Waiohinu, etc.

From Kawaihae to Honokaa.—Leaves Kawaihae P. O. on Wednesday or Saturday in every ten days, arriving at Honokaa Thursday or Sunday. On returning leaves Honokaa on Monday or Thursday, arriving at Mahukona on Tuesday or Friday.

Special carriers serve the Laupahoehoe Post Office, as follows: On arrival of the Kinau every ten days, a carrier leaves Laupahoehoe distributing mail en route as far as Hakalau, and returns, connecting with the steamer on her down trip to Honolulu. Another carrier is dispatched, on arrival of the Kinau, to serve the district as far as Ookala, and returns as above to meet the steamer on the down trip. These are independent of the regular carrier who goes through from and to Hilo, every ten days.

A special carrier now leaves Mahukona for Kawaihae immediately after arrival of Kinau, with all mails for Hamakua district.



INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU.

FROM HONOLULU, ESPLANADE WHARF, TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Bell Buoy .....	1 1/4	Pearl River Bar .....	6
Diamond Head .....	5	Barber's Point .....	16 1/2
Koko Head .....	12	Waianae Anchorage .....	28 1/2
Makapu Point .....	17	Kaena Point, N. W. of Oahu .....	39
Mokapu .....	29	Waiialua Anchorage .....	50
Kahuku .....	51	Kahuku, N. pt. Oahu, via Kaena .....	54

HONOLULU TO

Laeokalaau, S. W. pt. Molokai .....	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii .....	144
Kalaupapa Leper Settlement .....	50	Kealakekua, " (direct) .....	157
West point of Lanai .....	50	Kealakekua, " (via Kawaihae) .....	186
Lahaina, Maui .....	72	S. W. pt. Hawaii, " .....	233
Kahului, " .....	90	Punaluu, " .....	250
Hana, " .....	125	Hilo, " (direct) .....	192
Maalaea, " .....	85	Hilo, " (windward) .....	207
Makena, " .....	96	Hilo, " (via Kawaihae) .....	230
Mahukona, Hawaii .....	134		

HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai .....	98	Waimea, Kauai .....	120
Koloa, " .....	102	Hanalei, " .....	125
Niihau .....	144		

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluaaha, Molokai .....	17	Maalaea, Maui .....	12
Lanai .....	9	Makena, " .....	18

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii .....	10	Hilo, Hawaii .....	85
Waipio, " .....	40	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii .....	20
Honokaa, " .....	50	Kailua, " .....	34
Lanpahochoe, " .....	65	Kealakekua, " .....	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

East point of Hawaii .....	20	Punaluu, Hawaii .....	70
Keauhou, Kau, " .....	50	Kaalualu, " .....	80
North point of " .....	70	South point of Hawaii .....	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS—EXTREME POINT TO POINT :

Oahu and Molokai .....	23	Maui and Lanai .....	8
Diamond Head to S. W. point of Molokai .....	30	Maui and Kahoolawe .....	6
Molokai and Lanai .....	8	Hawaii and Maui .....	26
Molokai and Maui .....	8	Kauai and Oahu .....	61
		Niihau and Kauai .....	15

OCEAN DISTANCES—HONOLULU TO

San Francisco .....	2,100	Auckland .....	3,810
Portland, O .....	2,460	Sydney .....	4,480
Panama .....	4,620	Hongkong .....	4,800
Tahiti .....	2,380	Yokohama .....	3,440
Samoa .....	2,290	Victoria, B. C. .....	2,360
Fiji .....	2,700	Ocean Island .....	1,250

## OVERLAND DISTANCES.

(Revised expressly for the ANNUAL by C. J. Lyons, Esq., in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements.)

## ISLAND OF OAHU.

## HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

[The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points.]

		MILES.			MILES.	INTER.
Bishop's corner, (Waikiki).....	3.2		Kahana.....	25.2	4.5	
Waikiki Villa.....	3.6		Punaluu.....	27.2	2.0	
Race Course.....	4.5		Hauula.....	30.2	3.0	
Diamond Head.....	5.9		Laie.....	33.2	3.0	
Kaalawai.....	6.0		Kahuku Mill.....	36.0	2.8	
			Kahuku Ranch.....	38.8	2.8	
		MILES. INTER.				
Thomas Square.....	1.0					
Pawaa corners.....	2.0	1.0	Moanalua.....	3.4		
Kamoiiliili.....	3.3	1.3	Kalauao.....	7.4	4.0	
Telegraph Hill.....	5.0	1.7	Ewa Church.....	10.2	2.8	
Waialae.....	6.2	1.2	Kipapa.....	13.6	3.4	
Niu.....	8.8	2.6	Kaukonahua.....	20.0	6.4	
Koko Head.....	11.8	3.0	Leilehua.....	20.0		
Makapuu.....	14.8	3.0	Waiialua.....	28.0	8.0	
Waimanalo.....	20.8	6.0	Waimea.....	32.4	4.4	
Waimanalo, via Pali....	12.0		Kahuku Ranch.....	39.4	7.0	
Nuuanu Bridge.....	1.1		Ewa Church.....	10.2		
Mausoleum.....	1.5	0.4	Waipio, (Brown's).....	11.2	1.0	
Electric Reservoir.....	2.7	1.2	Hoaeae, (Robinson's)....	13.5	2.3	
Honolulu Dairy.....	2.9	0.2	Barber's Point L. H....	21.5	8.0	
Luakaha.....	4.3	1.4	Nanakuli.....	23.5	2.0	
Pali.....	6.2	1.9	Waianae Plantation.....	29.9	6.4	
Kaneohe, (new road)....	10.7	4.5	Kahanahaiki.....	36.9	7.0	
Waiahole.....	17.7	7.0	Kaena Point.....	42.0	5.1	
Kualoa.....	20.7	3.0	Waiialua to Kaena Point.	12.0		

## OAHU RAILWAY, DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT.

		MILES.			MILES.
Moanalua.....	2.76		Pearl City.....	11.76	
Steam Shovel.....	3.31		Waiawa.....	12.52	
Puuloa.....	6.23		Waipio.....	13.58	
Halawa.....	8.14		Waikele.....	14.57	
Aiea.....	9.37		Hoaeae.....	15.23	
Kalauao.....	10.20		Ewa Plantation Pump.....	16.	
Waiiau.....	10.93		Ewa Plantation Mill.....	18.25	

## ISLAND OF KAUAI.

## NAWILIWILI TO

		MILES. INTER.			MILES. INTER.
Koloa.....	11.0		Wailua River.....	7.7	4.4
Lawai.....	13.8	2.8	Kealia.....	11.9	4.2
Hanapepe.....	20.0	6.2	Anahola.....	15.7	3.8
Waimea.....	27.1	7.1	Kilauea.....	23.6	7.9
Waiawa.....	31.5	4.4	Kalihiwai.....	26.6	3.0
Nualolo.....	44.8	13.3	Hanalei.....	31.8	5.2
			Wainiha.....	34.8	3.0
Hanamaulu.....	3.3		Nualolo, no road.....	47.0	12.8

ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO		MAKAWAO COURT HOUSE..	
MILES.	INTER.	MILES.	INTER.
Spreckelsville.....	3.5	Makawao Seminary.....	13.4
Paia.....	5.5	Olinda.....	16.7
Hamakunapoko Mill.....	8.6	Haleakala, Edge Crater.	22.5
Haiku.....	10.2	Haleakala Summit.....	24.7
Halehaku.....	16.0	Maalaea.....	9.9
Huelo.....	19.5	End of Mountain Road..	15.4
Keanae.....	27.2	Olowalu.....	19.6
Nahiku.....	32.7	Lahaina Court House...	25.5
Ulaino.....	36.3	Waiehu.....	3.3
Hana.....	42.3	Waihee.....	4.8
Reciprocity Mill.....	45.3	Kahakuloa.....	10.1
Wailua.....	48.9	Honokohau.....	14.5
Kipahulu Mill.....	52.2	Honolua.....	17.4
Mokulau.....	56.6	Napili.....	20.0
Nuu.....	62.1	Honokawai.....	23.8
Wailuku.....	3.1	Lahaina Court House...	29.3
Waikapu.....	5.5	MAKENA TO	
Maalaea.....	9.9	Ulupalakua.....	3.3
Kalepolepo.....	14.6	Kamaole.....	7.1
Makena.....	22.3	Waiakea.....	12.1
Ulupalakua.....	25.6	Foot of Puu Pane.....	15.8
Kanaio.....	28.9	Makawao Seminary.....	18.9
Pico's.....	35.5	Makawao Court House..	21.8
Nuu.....	41.0		
Paia.....	5.5		

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

MILES.	MILES.
Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00
Niuhii Mill.....	2.80
Dr. Wight's Store, Halawa...	1.15
Halawa Mill.....	1.65
Hapuu Landing.....	2.15
Dramatic Hall, Kaiopihi.....	.40
Kohala Mill.....	.50
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50
Native Church.....	1.00
Star Mill, R. R. Station.....	2.50
Union Mill.....	2.25
Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Honomakau.....	2.55
Hind's, Hawi.....	3.25
Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Honoipu.....	7.25
Mahukona.....	10.50
Puuhue Ranch.....	7.25

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIHAE TO

MILES.	INTER.	MILES.	
Puu Ainako.....	4.4	Mana, Parker's.....	19.5
Puniki, Spencer's.....	7.7	Keawewai.....	6.0
Waiaka, Catholic Church	9.5	Puuhue Ranch.....	10.0
Puuopule, Parker's.....	10.8	Kohala Court House.....	15.0
Waimea Court House.....	11.8	Mahukona.....	11.0
Waimea Church.....	12.2	Napuu.....	20.0
Kukuihaele Church.....	22.1	Puako.....	5.9

## WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.	INTER.		MILES.	INTER.
Iiamakua boudary.....	4.5		Hilo, via Humuula St'n..	54.0	25.0
Kukuihaele Mill .....	11.0	6.5	Keamuku Sheep Station..	14.0	
Mana.....	7.7		Napuu.....	22.0	8.0
Hanaipoe .....	15.0	7.3	Keawewai.....	8.0	
Keanakolu .....	24.0	9.0	Waika.....	11.0	3.0
Puakala.....	34.0	10.0	Kahuwa.....	13.0	2.0
Laumaia.....	36.5	2.5	Puuhue.....	17.0	4.0
Humuula Sheep Station,			Kohala Court House ....	22.0	5.0
via Laumaia.....	47.5	11.0	Mahukona .....	22.0	
Auwaiakewa.....	12.5		Puako.....	12.0	
Humuula Sheep Station..	29.0	16.5			

## KONA.—KEALAKEKUA TO

Keauhou.....	6.0		Honaunau.....	4.0	
Holuualoa.....	9.6	3.6	Hookena.....	7.7	3.7
Kailua.....	12.0	2.4	Olelomoana.....	15.2	7.5
Kaloko.....	16.0	4.0	Hoopuloa.....	21.6	6.4
Makalawena .....	19.6	3.6	Boundary of Kau.....	24.8	3.2
Kiholo .....	27.6	8.0	Flow of '87.....	32.0	7.2
Ke Ahu a Lono boundary	31.6	4.0	Kahuku Ranch.....	36.5	4.5
Puako.....	37.4	5.8			
Kawaihae.....	42.0	4.6			

## KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

Half-way House (Lee's) ..	13.0		Honuapo.....	32.6	5.0
Kapapala.....	18.0	5.0	Naalehu .....	35.6	3.0
Pahala.....	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu.....	37.1	1.5
Punaluu.....	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch.....	43.1	6.0

## THROUGH PUNA.—FROM THE HILO COURT HOUSE TO

	MILES.		MILES.
Keauu.....	9¼	Opihikao.....	29¼
Makuu.....	15	Kaimu .....	37
Sand Hills Nanawale.....	18½	Kalapana.....	38
Puula.....	21½	Panau.....	45
Kapoho.....	23	Volcano House.....	61
Pohoiki, Rycroft's.....	20¼		

## TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

Edge of Woods.....	4½	Kanekoa upper Half-way House.	16
Cocoonut Grove.....	7¼	Upper Woods.....	24
Through Ki Swamp.....	9¼	Volcano House.....	30¼
Hawelu's Half-way House.....	14		

## THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

Honolulu Bridge.....	2.5	Honohina Church.....	17.8
Papaikou—Office.....	4.7	Waikaumalo Bridge.....	18.8
Onomea Church.....	6.9	Pohakupuka Bridge.....	21.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road.....	10.7	Maulua Gulch.....	22.0
Kolekole Bridge.....	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge.....	24.6
Hakalau, east edge gulch.....	15.0	Lydgate's House.....	26.1
Umauma Bridge.....	16.0	Laupahoehoe Church.....	26.7

THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

MILES.	MILES.
Bottom Kawalii Gulch . . . . . 2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch . . . . . 22.0
Ookala, Manager's House . . . . . 4.0	Kapulena Church . . . . . 23.0
Kealakaha Gulch. . . . . 6.0	Waipanihua . . . . . 24.3
Kaala Church . . . . . 6.8	Bicknell's. . . . . 25.8
Kukaiau Gulch. . . . . 8.0	Stream at Kukuihaele. . . . . 26.0
Horner's . . . . . 8.5	Edge Waipio. . . . . 26.5
Catholic Church, Kainehe . . . . . 9.0	Bottom Waipio. . . . . 27.0
Notley's, Paauilo . . . . . 10.5	Waimanu (approximate) . . . . . 32.5
Kaumoali Bridge. . . . . 12.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (approximate) . . . . . 10.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch . . . . . 14.0	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill . . . . . 1.5
R. A. Lyman's, Paauhau . . . . . 15.2	" " Paauhau Mill. . . . . 1.0
Paauhau Church . . . . . 16.3	" " Pacific Sugar Mill, . . . . .
Mill's Store, Honokaa. . . . . 18.0	Kukuihaele . . . . . 0.7
Honokaia Church. . . . . 20.5	

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From the Records of the Government Survey. Measurements are from mean Sea Level.)

OAHU PEAKS.

feet.	feet.
Kaala. . . . . 4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki. . . . . 292
Palikea, Waianae Mountains. . . . . 3111	Koko Head, higher crater. . . . . 1206
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali . . . . . 3106	Koko Head, lower crater. . . . . 644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali . . . . . 2780	Makapuu, east point of island. . . . . 665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia. . . . . 2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe. . . . . 696
Olympus, above Manoa . . . . . 2447	Olamana, sharp peak in Kailua. . . . . 1643
Round Top or Ualakaa. . . . . 1049	Maelieli, sharp peak in Heeia. . . . . 713
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina. . . . . 498.5	Ohulehule, sh'p peak in Hakipuu . . . . . 2263
Diamond Head or Leahi. . . . . 762	

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

feet.	feet.
Nuuanu Road, corner School St. . . . . 40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's. . . . . 358
Nuuanu Road, second bridge. . . . . 77	Nuuanu Road, corner above Electric Light Works. . . . . 429
Nuuanu Road, corner Judd St. . . . . 137	Nuuanu Road, large bridge . . . . . 735
Nuuanu Road, Cemetery gate . . . . . 162	Nuuanu Road, Luakaha gate. . . . . 848
Nuuanu Road, Mausoleum gate. . . . . 206	Nuuanu Road, Pali . . . . . 1207
Nuuanu Road, Schaefer's gate. . . . . 238	

MAUI.

feet.	feet.
Haleakala. . . . . 10032	Mrs. C. H. Alexander's . . . . . 2150
West Maui, about . . . . . 5820	Puu Nianiau, Makawao . . . . . 6850
Piiholo, Makawao . . . . . 2256	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua. . . . . 1150
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua . . . . . 2841	Puu o Umi, Haiku . . . . . 629
Ulupalakua, about. . . . . 1800	Puu Pane, Kula . . . . . 2568
Puu Olai, (Miller's Hill). . . . . 355	Lahainaluna Seminary . . . . . 600
Makawao Female Seminary. . . . . 1900	Kauiki, Hana. . . . . 392
Grove Ranch, Makawao. . . . . 981	"Sunnyside," Makawao. . . . . 930
Puu Olai, near Makena . . . . . 250	Paia Foreign Church, (about). . . . . 850

## HAWAII.

	<i>feet.</i>		<i>feet.</i>
Mauna Kea.....	13805	Waimanu in mountain.....	4000
Mauna Loa.....	13675	Hiilawe Falls.....	1700
Hualalai.....	8275	Parker's, Mana.....	3505
Kohala Mountain.....	5505	Honokaa Store.....	1100
Kilauea Volcano House.....	3971.6	Lower edge forest, Hamakua....	1700
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5576	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kalaieha.....	6450	Laupahoehoe Pali.....	385
Aahuwela, near Laumaia.....	7750	Maulua Pali.....	406
Hitchcock's Puakala.....	6325	Kauku Hill.....	1964
Ahumo'a.....	7035	Puu Alala.....	762
Waimea Court House.....	2609.6	Halai Hill.....	347
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1200	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)...	900	E. Bond's, Kohala.....	585
Waipio Pali, in mountain....	3000	Anglican Church, Kainaliu.....	1578
Waimanu, at sea.....	1600		

**TABLE OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND PUBLIC DEBT OF HAWAII, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS.**

(Compiled from various Finance Reports to the Legislature.)

Periods Ending March 31.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance. in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1856....	\$ 419,228 16	\$ 424,778 25	\$ 28,096 84	\$ 22,000 00
1858....	537,223 86	599,879 61	349 24	60,679 15
1860....	571,041 71	612,410 55	13,127 52	128,777 33
1862....	528,039 92	606,893 33	507 40	188,671 86
1864....	538,445 34	511,511 10	22,583 29	166,649 09
1866....	721,104 30	566,241 02	169,059 34	182,974 60
1868....	825,498 98	786,617 55	163,567 84	120,815 23
1870....	834,112 65	930,550 29	61,580 20	126,568 68
1872....	912,130 74	969,784 14	56,752 41	177,971 29
1874....	1,136,523 95	1,192,511 79	764 57	355,050 76
1876....	1,008,956 42	919,356 93	89,599 49	459,187 59
1878....	1,151,713 45	1,110,471 90	130,841 04	444,800 00
1880....	1,703,736 88	1,495,697 48	338,880 44	388,900 00
1882....	2,070,259 94	2,282,599 33	126,541 05	299,200 00
1884....	3,092,085 42	3,216,406 05	2,220 42	898,800 00
1886....	3,010,654 61	3,003,700 18	9,174 85	1,065,600 00
1888....	4,812,575 95	4,712,285 20	109,465 60	1,936,500 00
1890....	3,632,196 85	3,250,510 35	491,152 10	* 2,599,502 94

\* Including Postal Savings Bank deposits, March 31, 1890, amounting to \$947,000.

**DIFFERENCE OF TIME BETWEEN HONOLULU AND VARIOUS POINTS THROUGH-  
OUT THE ISLANDS.**

The tables of Sunrise and Sunset in our monthly calendar are naturally calculated for Honolulu. Persons on the other islands, however, can regulate their time pieces by them by observing the difference of time. For instance: Hilo time is 11 min. 20 sec. earlier than Honolulu. Kealakekua 8 min.; and Laha-ina 4 min. 3 sec. earlier.

On Kauai—Hanalei is 6 min. 48 sec. later; and Waimea is also 7 min. 36 sec. behind Honolulu time.

SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1890.

IMPORTS.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	VALUE GOODS PAYING DUTY.	VALUE GOODS FREE BY TREATY.	VALUE GOODS IN BOND.	TOTAL.
Ale, Porter, Beer, Cider	\$ 88,111 86		\$ 18,566 85	\$ 106,678 71
Animals and Birds	700 98	153,233 87		153,934 85
Building Materials	100,537 85	74,019 65	205 86	174,763 36
Clothing, Hats, Boots	241,925 55	164,469 30	901 04	407,295 89
Coal and Coke		15,476 65		15,476 65
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures	59,913 00		115 39	60,028 48
Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Dental Materials	61,321 87		247 21	61,569 08
Cottons	81,107 26	261,795 46	4,832 14	347,734 86
Linen	30,023 01		30,296 50	30,296 50
Dry Goods	30,974 50		17 87	30,992 37
Silks	95,603 75	9,407 85	3,828 19	108,839 79
Woolens	32,010 42	1,080 01	930 88	34,021 31
Mixtures	133,829 78	7,387 01	592 36	141,809 15
Fancy Goods, Millinery, etc	12,469 84	93,493 07		105,962 91
Fish (dried and salt)	1,096 92	201,040 96		202,137 88
Floor	1,538 39	11,243 30		12,781 69
Fruits (fresh)	51,955 88	54,847 66	173 21	106,976 75
Furniture	2,488 36	369,776 60		372,264 96
Grain and Feed	134,304 10	458,416 56	1,326 13	594,046 79
Groceries and Provisions	19,536 52	8,165 88	81 48	27,783 88
Guns and Gun Materials	2,487 40		200 70	2,688 10
Gun Powder				
Hardware, Agricultural Imple- ments and Tools	92,726 09	283,175 14	255 16	376,156 39
Iron, Steel, etc.	28,983 25	51,121 84		80,465 09
Jewelry, Plate, Clocks	70,286 31		1,279 93	71,566 24
Leather	1,161 89	43,930 10		45,091 99
Lumber	292 62	343,228 75		343,521 37
Machinery	173,572 06	358,392 12	115 54	532,079 72
Matches	1,389 68	12,061 99		13,451 67
Musical Instruments	12,285 59	7,704 51	3 93	19,994 03
Naval Stores	23,041 84	54,077 08	459 00	77,577 92
Oils (coconut, kerosene, whale, etc.)	33,838 60	106,176 47	600 00	140,615 07
Paints, Paint Oil and Turpentine	54,310 36	2,508 98		56,819 34
Perfumery and Toilet Articles	15,024 77	5,836 63	56 17	20,917 57
Railroad Materials, Rails, Cars, etc	57,792 58	56,824 42		114,617 00
Saddlery, Carriages & Materials	67,425 44	65,405 88	2,789 71	135,620 73
Sheathing Metal		6,923 83		6,923 83
Shooks, Bags and Containers	195,371 55	10,142 24	1,623 13	207,136 92
Spirits	9,209 82		109,661 28	118,871 10
Stationery and Books	12,302 22	54,499 02	87 79	66,889 03
Tea	24,186 78			24,186 78
Tin, Tinware and Materials	9,301 45			9,301 45
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	22,243 52	142,456 37	20,236 88	184,936 77
Wines (light)	81,865 81		19,468 11	101,333 92
Sundry Merchandise not includ- ed in the above	95,663 62	55,509 97	3,143 12	154,316 71
Charges on Invoices	63,916 11	36,028 10	3,202 46	103,146 67
25% added on Uncertified Invoices	5,113 87		34 56	5,148 43
Discounts, Damaged and Short..	\$2,333,243 16	\$3,579,856 97	\$ 195,311 57	\$6,108,411 70
	25,194 39	8,042 97	625 31	33,862 67
Total at Honolulu	\$2,308,048 77	\$3,571,814 00	\$ 194,686 26	\$6,074,549 03
Total at Kahului	30,684 74	165,672 74	180 00	196,537 48
Total at Hilo	15,341 73	187,906 01		203,247 74
Total at Mahukona	2,999 16	52,629 61		55,628 77
Total Goods free by Civil Code				422,238 11
Total Hawaiian Islands	\$2,357,074 40	\$3,978,022 36	\$ 194,866 26	\$6,962,201 13
Specie				899,222 30

## SELECTIONS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES, 1890.

## IMPORTS.—COUNTRY FROM WHICH IMPORTED.

VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTY FROM		VALUE OF GOODS AND SPIRITS BONDED FROM	
United States, Pacific Ports	\$877,370 54	United States, Pacific Ports	\$ 77,665 30
United States, Atlantic Ports	19,090 01	United States, Atlantic Ports	23,434 68
Great Britain	1,015,284 59	Great Britain	40,666 55
Germany	140,609 78	Germany	5,343 47
Australia and New Zealand	57,368 68	Australia and New Zealand	7,060 00
China and Japan	273,996 30	China and Japan	38,059 39
France	6,584 50	France	1,119 12
British Columbia	2,400 00	Islands in Pacific	1,517 75
Islands in Pacific	10 00		
Total at all ports	\$2,357,074 40	Total at all ports	\$ 194,866 26
VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY CIVIL CODE FROM		VALUE OF GOODS FREE BY TREATY FROM THE UNITED STATES.	
United States	\$ 289,108 77	At Honolulu	\$3,577,814 00
Great Britain	48,070 98	At Kahului	105,672 74
Germany	2,335 02	At Hilo	187,906 01
Australia and New Zealand	78,125 49	At Mahukona	52,629 61
China and Japan	1,551 35		
British Columbia	11,160 00	Total at all ports	\$3,978,022 36
Islands in Pacific	1,886 50		
Total at all ports	\$ 432,238 12		

## VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FREE.

Animals and Birds	\$ 4,004 34	Sheathing Metal	\$ 3,767 92
Coal and Coke	94,521 32	Shooks, Bags and Containers	754 00
Diplomatic Representatives (Sunds.)	751 23	Stationery and Books	491 75
Fertilizer and Bone Meal	107,277 04	Sundry Per. & Household Effects	18,764 22
Foreign Navies	35,259 95		
Her Majesty (Sundries)	1,293 68	Total at Honolulu	\$367,685 63
Hawaiian Government	66,268 23	Kahului	38,881 35
Iron, Steel, &c	16,487 61	Hilo	24,086 83
Sundries, by Statute	17,344 34	Mahukona	1,584 30
		Total	\$432,238 11

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Import Duties Spirits	\$337,216 15	Fines and Forfeitures	\$ 1,106 74
Import Duties Goods	230,908 80	Esplanade Storage	3,559 43
Import Duties Bonded Goods	26,128 80	Towage	8,345 00
Blanks	14,189 00	Harbor Master's Fees	2,169 00
Fees	4,239 59		
Wharfage	29,935 55	Honolulu	\$688,091 22
Registry	365 96	Kahului	4,812 48
Kerosene Storage	3,106 35	Hilo	2,497 64
Coasting License	3,093 62	Mahukona	555 57
M. H. Fund	2,282 54		
Storage	8,392 01	Total 1890	\$695,956 91
Lights	1,171 32	Total 1889	550,010 16
Interest	4,699 27		
Hospital Fund	4,444 00	Increase 1890	\$145,946 75
Buoys	434 00		
Passports	2,544 00		

## RESUMÉ OF IMPORTS.

	TOTAL.	PER CENT.
United States	\$5,259,154 36	75.55
Great Britain	1,104,022 12	15.87
Germany	148,288 27	2.13
Australia and New Zealand	142,554 17	2.05
China and Japan	277,607 04	3.98
France	7,793 62	.11
British Columbia	13,560 00	.19
Islands in the Pacific	3,474 25	.04
By Whaleships	5,897 30	.08
Grand Total	\$6,969,201 13	100.00



## QUANTITY AND VALUE DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1890.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar.....	pounds 259,798,462	\$12,159,585 01
Rice.....	pounds 10,579,000	545,239 53
Bananas.....	bunches 97,204	176,351 00
Hides.....	pieces 28,196	70,949 15
Wool.....	pounds 374,724	35,396 24
Coffee.....	pounds 88,593	14,737 10
Molasses.....	gallons 74,926	7,603 29
Goat Skins.....	pieces 8,661	3,181 86
Tallow.....	pounds 33,876	1,140 33
Betel Leaves.....	boxes 183	1,050 00
Sheep Skins.....	pieces 7,565	1,003 65
Sundries.....	.....	7,067 02
Total Value.....	.....	\$13,023,304 16

## QUANTITY DOMESTIC EXPORTS, SHOWING COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

PRODUCTS.	PACIFIC PORTS, U. S.	AUSTRALIA AND N. Z.	ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.	TOTAL.
Sugar, lbs.....	259,787,173	1,200	10,089	259,798,462
Molasses, gals.....	74,926	.....	.....	74,926
Rice, lbs.....	10,579,000	.....	.....	10,579,000
Coffee, lbs.....	88,491	102	.....	88,593
Bananas, bnchs.....	97,204	.....	.....	97,204
Goat Skins, pcs.....	8,661	.....	.....	8,661
Hides, pcs.....	28,196	.....	.....	28,196
Tallow, lbs.....	33,876	.....	.....	33,876
Wool, lbs.....	374,724	.....	.....	374,724
Betel Leaves, bxs.....	183	.....	.....	183
Sheep Skins, pcs.....	7,565	.....	.....	7,565
Fruit* (assorted), bxs.....	709	.....	.....	709
Pine Apples, bxs.....	80	.....	.....	80
Vegetables, pkgs.....	19	.....	.....	19
Plants, bxs.....	3	.....	.....	3

\* Other than Bananas and Pine Apples.

## TOTAL VALUE OF ALL EXPORTS, 1890.

Total Value Domestic Produce, Honolulu.....	Value Domestic. \$ 9,784,434 79
Total Value, Kahului.....	1,762,406 74
Total Value, Hilo.....	1,029,365 70
Total Value, Mahukona.....	447,096 93
	\$13,023,304 16
Furnished as Supplies to Merchantmen (Estimated).....	87,900 00
Furnished Supplies to Naval Vessels (Estimated).....	52,000 00
Value Foreign Goods.....	119,525 32
Total Value.....	\$13,282,729 48
Specie.....	13,675 00

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, 1887-1890.

ARTICLES.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Sugar, lbs. ....	212,763,647	\$ 8,694,964	07	\$ 10,818,883	00	\$ 13,089,302	10	\$ 12,159,585
Rice, lbs. ....	13,084,200	554,294	55	577,583	24	451,134	03	545,239
Hides, pcs. ....	28,639	96,850	61	85,853	69	72,973	75	70,949
Bananas, bnchs. ....	58,938	54,708	25	24,494				28,196
Wool, lbs. ....	75,911	7,010	00	71,335	75	135,278	00	97,204
Molasses, galls. ....	71,222	10,522	76	562,289				374,724
Goat Skins, pcs. ....	16,233	7,357	72	47,965	40	23,874	90	35,396
Awa, lbs. ....	9,636	1,031	82	17,589				74,926
Betel Leaves, bxs. ....	741	1,469	00	9,209	78	11,715		8,661
Coffee, lbs. ....	5,300	972	00	356				183
Tallow, lbs. ....	56,713	1,121	20	7,130	77	43,073	20	88,593
Sheep Skins, pcs. ....	6,871	849	63	204,743	60	7,506	46	33,876
Calf Skins, pcs. ....	82	55	09	5,629	70	6,188	30	7,565
Taro Flour, lbs. ....	1,840	133	60	52				
Paddy, lbs. ....	400	10	00	1,318	65			
Sundries. ....		3,858	82					
Total Value. ....		\$ 9,435,204	12			\$ 11,631,434	88	
								\$ 13,810,070
								54

\*Including 93 head cattle, value \$2,250.

COMPARATIVE QUARTERLY TABLE SHOWING VALUE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS,  
FROM 1887 TO 1891.

PERIODS.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
First Quarter.....			\$ 2,930,358	69	\$ 3,935,773	22	\$ 4,709,835	74	\$ 5,527,659	13	\$ 5,943,587	07
Second ".....			4,146,349	36	4,557,733	35	5,773,239	93	5,425,015	37	1,900,733	18
Third ".....			1,604,404	28	1,428,031	31	2,341,380	09	2,497,099	52	1,280,543	91
Fourth ".....			754,091	79	1,709,897	00	985,614	78	1,663,530	14		
Total.....			\$ 9,435,204	12	\$ 11,631,434	88	\$ 13,810,070	54	\$ 13,023,304	16		

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE, 1882-1890.

Nationality.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	179	103,591	195	117,052	191	135,618	184	131,011	280	128,224	177	120,108	164	113,069	185	125,196	224	153,098	224	153,098
Hawaiian.....	19	5,613	23	7,867	29	41,398	18	6,982	59	40,242	43	61,398	43	65,115	44	56,670	35	43,641	35	43,641
British.....	44	56,025	42	53,310	11	3,672	30	38,749	38	39,435	18	19,869	24	28,715	22	21,168	16	22,912	16	22,912
German.....	11	5,716	6	4,882	4	2,959	5	2,377	8	5,581	6	4,628	8	6,385	5	3,337	9	7,070	9	7,070
French.....	1	244	1	3,225	4	3,225	2	720	7	6,206	8	6,486	8	6,892	13	22,268	9	9,980	9	9,980
All others.....	4	1,430	1	1,395	2	954	4	3,817	7	6,206	8	6,486	8	6,892	13	22,268	9	9,980	9	9,980
Totals.....	258	172,601	267	185,316	241	187,826	243	183,636	302	219,688	232	212,129	247	222,216	269	218,579	293	236,791	293	236,791

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, NINE MONTHS, 1891, COMPARED  
WITH CORRESPONDING PERIOD, 1890.

ARTICLES.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar, pounds.....	262,910,279	227,530,131	35,380,148	.....
Rice, pounds.....	2,822,650	8,204,300	.....	5,381,650
Hides, pieces.....	20,709	23,298	.....	2,589
Bananas, bunches.....	85,729	75,549	10,180	.....
Wool, pounds.....	93,843	72,968	20,875	.....
Goatskins, pieces.....	6,679	7,618	.....	939
Sheepskins, pieces.....	5,325	5,612	.....	287
Tallow, pounds.....	27,255	10,546	16,709	.....
Betel Leaves, boxes.....	165	155	10	.....
Molasses, gallons.....	55,845	63,049	.....	7,204
Coffee, pounds.....	1,200	88,023	.....	86,823

QUANTITIES AND VALUES PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,  
FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

ARTICLES.	HONOLULU.		TOTAL ALL PORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar, pounds.....	23,674,302	\$ 738,206 07	34,643,318	\$1,096,555 37
Rice, pounds.....	1,703,250	98,555 74	1,703,250	98,555 74
Hides, pi ces.....	5,705	13,542 35	5,803	13,735 27
Bananas, bunches.....	27,410	53,042 00	27,410	53,042 00
Wool, pounds.....	93,843	7,500 00	93,843	7,500 00
Goatskins, pieces.....	3,706	1,634 75	3,706	1,634 75
Sheepskins, pieces.....	1,200	180 00	1,200	180 00
Molasses, gallons.....	9,603	331 50	9,603	331 50
Betel Leaves, boxes....	15	75 00	15	75 00
Coffee, pounds.....	700	312 61	700	312 61
Sundries.....	.....	8,622 67	.....	8,622 67
Total Value.....	.....	\$ 922,002 69	.....	\$ 1,280,543 91

<sup>1</sup> Including Kahului—sugar 2,529,499 pounds, value, \$90,066.10; Hilo, 3,309,269 pounds, value \$103,129.36; Mahukona, 5,130,248 pounds, value \$165,153.84.

<sup>2</sup> Including Hilo, 98 pieces hides, value \$191.92.

AREA, ELEVATION AND POPULATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	Area in Stat. Sq. Miles.	Acres.	Height in Feet.	Population.
Hawaii.....	4,210	2,500,000	13,805	26,754
Maui.....	760	400,000	10,032	17,357
Oahu.....	600	360,000	4,030	31,194
Kauai.....	590	350,000	4,800	11,643
Molokai.....	270	200,000	3,500	2,632
Lanai.....	150	100,000	3,000	174
Niihau.....	97	70,000	800	216
Kahoolawe.....	63	30,000	1,450	.....

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORT VALUES, FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES SINCE 1882.

Countries.	Class of Imports.	*1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
United States.....	Dutiable.	\$422,641 70	\$424,041 02	\$670,592 41	704,042 17	\$593,086 41	\$780,201 93	\$806,460 55
	Bonded.	133,348 17	124,321 05	107,470 61	88,242 51	79,031 62	88,616 21	101,000 98
	Free by Treaty. Civil Code	2,279,137 20	2,391,574 03	2,945,932 65	2,865,062 12	2,467,687 56	3,164,335 73	3,078,022 36
Great Britain.....	Dutiable.	610,150 72	409,407 72	494,769 13	596,040 04	212,055 35	266,701 80	289,108 77
	Bonded.	105,381 84	47,588 43	56,941 55	44,833 33	44,786 79	618,543 40	1,015,284 59
	Free by Civil Code	184,017 07	141,825 38	135,988 19	21,765 56	34,060 93	20,227 07	40,666 55
Germany.....	Dutiable.	13,358 98	14,067 96	12,219 67	16,315 04	170,249 10	84,104 96	48,070 98
	Bonded.	.....	.....	.....	19,027 69	2,340 18	3,940 66	140,668 78
	Free by Civil Code	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,535 57	2,095 55	2,335 02
British Columbia.....	Dutiable.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00
	Bonded.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free by Civil Code	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia and New Zealand.....	Dutiable.	18,806 91	11,416 56	21,443 07	71,804 23	20,882 10	22,969 05	11,160 00
	Bonded.	10,568 41	5,586 09	7,908 53	37,803 64	60,278 05	34,288 84	57,368 68
	Free by Civil Code	.....	.....	.....	48,262 72	1,765 84	2,977 93	7,060 00
China and Japan.....	Dutiable.	141,333 03	96,936 89	211,582 82	101,936 41	48,889 01	80,925 20	78,125 49
	Bonded.	37,828 72	21,927 26	46,330 44	66,149 58	173,762 58	172,113 20	273,996 30
	Free by Civil Code	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,253 76	43,138 70	38,050 30
France.....	Dutiable.	12,097 86	10,211 60	8,170 48	8,347 33	5,892 38	5,672 55	1,521 35
	Bonded.	9,622 73	4,172 07	2,724 99	3,257 63	3,267 90	4,628 03	6,584 50
	Free by Civil Code	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 25	153 00	1,119 12
All other countries.....	Dutiable.	987 25	1,038 00	3,688 02	3,568 05	146 50	744 70	10 00
	Bonded.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Free by Civil Code	.....	915 00	3,800 00	6,997 23	2,321 60	8,504 44	1,517 75
								1,886 50

\* For prior years, from 1875, see Annuals for 1883-6.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF COMMERCE OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FROM 1855, GIVING TOTALS FOR EACH YEAR.

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Domestic Prod., Exported.	Foreign Prod., Exported.	Total Custom House Receipts.	Transhipment of Oil and Bone.				Shipping.				Haw. Registered Vessels.
						Galls. Spm. Oil.	Galls. Wh. Oil.	Lbs. Wh. Bone.	Natl. Vessl. No.	Mer. Vessels. No.	Wh/Fs. No.	Sprits, Gallons Consumed.	No. Tons.	
1855	\$ 1,383,169	\$ 572,601	\$ 274,741	\$ 297,859	158,411	109,368	1,436,810	879,954	13	154	51,304	468	18,538	43
1856	1,151,422	670,356	466,278	204,545	123,171	121,294	1,041,579	1,074,042	9	123	42,213	366	14,779	48
1857	1,130,452	645,524	423,308	222,222	140,777	175,306	2,018,207	1,295,525	10	82	26,817	387	16,144	54
1858	1,059,560	787,082	529,656	257,115	166,138	222,464	2,651,382	1,614,710	5	115	45,875	526	15,249	53
1859	1,555,558	931,329	628,575	320,754	132,152	156,360	1,668,175	1,147,120	5	139	59,241	549	14,158	65
1860	1,223,740	807,459	483,526	262,932	117,302	47,859	782,062	571,966	10	117	41,226	325	14,205	68
1861	761,109	659,774	476,872	182,901	100,115	20,435	795,088	527,910	7	93	45,952	190	6,676	53
1862	908,239	838,424	580,541	311,832	107,490	12,532	460,407	191,900	6	113	48,687	73	8,040	58
1863	1,175,493	1,025,852	744,413	381,439	122,752	56,637	675,344	339,043	6	188	49,930	102	7,862	44
1864	1,212,241	1,062,181	1,113,228	548,852	159,116	33,860	668,592	339,331	8	157	75,893	130	10,237	50
1865	1,046,265	1,028,257	1,021,821	287,945	102,866	42,841	578,593	337,399	7	137	67,668	180	11,745	55
1866	1,093,821	1,034,376	1,205,821	428,755	215,047	116,981	1,520,905	611,178	3	150	66,698	229	15,119	74
1867	1,927,410	1,673,061	1,354,122	355,539	220,599	103,215	821,909	403,140	3	134	60,268	243	15,119	77
1868	1,937,790	1,695,215	1,450,269	447,040	210,076	166,778	774,913	596,043	7	113	54,033	153	16,030	63
1869	2,042,068	2,336,358	1,743,291	623,067	215,798	157,690	1,098,180	637,770	6	127	75,056	102	17,016	61
1870	1,230,127	1,444,943	1,514,425	630,517	223,815	105,234	1,443,809	634,995	16	159	91,248	118	19,048	64
1871	1,625,184	1,694,069	1,733,094	156,974	221,332	63,310	283,055	29,362	9	171	105,993	47	18,817	57
1872	1,746,178	1,697,521	1,402,685	204,336	228,375	50,887	32,974	81,998	7	146	98,647	47	18,843	54
1873	1,437,611	2,126,054	1,725,507	402,547	198,655	56,687	573,597	124,554	12	109	62,767	63	21,212	58
1874	1,310,827	1,839,619	1,622,455	217,164	183,857	23,187	403,576	174,111	13	120	71,266	43	18,466	54
1875	1,595,670	2,089,736	1,774,083	254,353	213,447	37,812	312,305	104,715	22	120	91,110	41	21,131	51
1876	1,811,770	2,241,041	2,055,133	185,928	199,036	199,036	.....	.....	14	141	168,706	37	19,707	45
1877	2,554,356	3,076,202	2,465,417	213,826	220,499	22,492	.....	.....	17	168	116,621	33	26,223	54
1878	3,046,370	3,548,472	3,331,970	214,492	284,426	116,214	.....	.....	6	232	161,640	27	36,360	53
1879	3,742,078	3,284,718	3,665,504	79,251	359,671	.....	.....	.....	15	220	151,576	25	43,466	53
1880	3,673,268	4,068,445	4,830,104	79,251	359,671	.....	.....	.....	16	220	141,916	16	44,289	50
1881	4,547,979	6,355,430	6,729,076	66,265	453,192	.....	.....	.....	13	228	159,341	19	46,005	60
1882	4,974,560	8,299,017	8,105,931	133,085	595,391	.....	.....	.....	13	228	172,010	32	50,004	60
1883	5,024,240	8,133,344	8,010,227	97,117	577,333	.....	.....	.....	13	267	185,310	18	61,372	64
1884	4,937,514	8,784,928	8,007,049	117,274	551,737	.....	.....	.....	6	241	187,826	36	70,160	53
1885	3,350,545	9,066,918	8,925,664	110,054	592,337	.....	.....	.....	6	243	190,138	26	80,115	51
1886	4,977,738	10,565,866	10,448,975	116,010	580,444	.....	.....	.....	6	310	222,372	20	100,703	58
1887	4,243,841	9,329,447	9,435,204	94,743	595,003	.....	.....	.....	12	240	210,703	23	74,013	57
1888	4,540,687	11,709,599	11,611,435	76,164	546,143	.....	.....	.....	20	246	221,148	17	68,247	61
1889	5,438,791	13,874,341	13,810,072	64,271	550,010	.....	.....	.....	20	247	216,785	19	74,816	57
1890	6,962,201	13,282,729	13,023,304	119,525	695,957	.....	.....	.....	13	295	230,120	21	88,884	57

\* For years 1846 to 1855, see prior issues of the Annual.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT, 1862 TO 1890.

YEAR	LIBS. SUGAR.	GALLS. MOLASS'S	LIBS. RICE.	LIBS. PADDY.	LIBS. COFFEE	PCS. HIDES	LIBS. TAL'OW	GOAT SKINS.	LIBS. WOOL.	LIBS. PULV.	LIBS. FUNGUS.	TONS. SALT.	BUNCH'S BANAN'S	TOTAL VAL., ALL DOM. EXPORTS
1862	3,005,603	130,445	111,008	812,176	146,463	15,461	242,942	53,076	40,368	738,064	301,417	598	121	\$ 532,949,87
1863	5,292,121	114,413	123,451	598,291	133,171	16,366	282,640	43,646	233,163	425,081	279,158	656	60	678,213,54
1864	10,414,441	340,436	319,835	105,320	50,083	12,049	189,700	33,667	643,437	368,835	378,835	729	1,940	970,228,81
1865	15,318,097	542,819	154,257	.....	310,799	3,849	186,490	54,988	144,085	221,206	223,979	120	1,211	1,430,211,82
1866	17,129,161	851,795	435,367	.....	93,082	8,331	159,731	76,115	73,131	212,022	239,739	739	1,771	1,396,621,61
1867	17,127,187	544,994	441,750	572,099	127,546	11,207	60,936	51,889	409,471	203,958	167,666	107	2,913	1,205,622,02
1868	18,312,926	492,839	40,450	862,954	78,373	11,144	109,504	57,670	258,914	342,882	76,781	540	3,966	1,340,469,26
1869	18,302,110	338,311	48,830	1,586,959	340,841	12,803	85,937	62,736	218,752	622,998	85,215	1,152	6,936	1,639,091,59
1870	18,783,639	216,662	152,068	535,453	415,111	13,095	90,388	67,463	234,696	233,803	41,968	2,513	4,007	1,403,025,06
1871	21,766,773	271,291	417,011	867,452	40,926	19,384	185,240	58,900	471,706	292,720	37,475	711	3,876	1,056,644,46
1872	16,095,402	192,105	455,121	894,582	39,276	27,066	493,978	53,598	288,526	421,227	32,161	522	4,520	1,345,585,38
1873	23,129,101	146,459	941,438	597,945	202,025	20,677	609,855	66,702	329,597	412,823	57,538	445	6,492	1,661,407,78
1874	24,566,611	90,060	1,187,986	439,157	75,496	22,620	125,596	71,955	399,926	418,320	50,955	730 1/2	6,494	1,555,355,37
1875	25,080,182	93,722	1,573,739	556,495	105,977	22,777	851,920	60,598	595,469	379,003	45,098	96	10,518	1,774,082,91
1876	26,072,429	139,073	2,259,324	1,512,603	153,667	11,105	327,291	45,265	405,542	314,432	35,893	5	14,982	1,994,833,55
1877	25,575,965	151,462	2,691,370	2,571,987	101,345	22,164	369,859	51,551	385,703	150,586	11,629	322	15,995	2,363,866,66
1878	38,431,458	93,136	2,767,768	2,784,861	127,963	25,309	239,941	64,525	522,757	212,740	22,364	180 1/2	13,431	3,333,979,49
1879	49,020,972	87,475	4,792,813	38,815	74,275	24,885	.....	24,940	464,308	137,001	2,571	50	12,369	3,065,503,76
1880	63,584,871	198,355	6,469,840	.....	99,508	22,945	19,169	31,013	381,316	44,846	14,801	14 1/2	19,164	4,889,194,40
1881	93,789,483	263,587	7,682,700	102,370	18,912	21,972	118,031	21,308	528,489	53,415	4,282	302	20,776	6,789,076,38
1882	114,177,938	221,293	12,169,475	459,633	8,131	26,007	77,898	23,402	528,913	.....	2,111	.....	28,848	8,165,931,34
1883	114,077,155	193,997	11,619,000	1,368,705	16,057	38,955	32,252	24,798	318,271	.....	3,783	.....	44,902	8,036,227,11
1884	142,954,923	110,530	9,493,000	46,224	4,231	21,026	2,864	20,125	407,623	465	2,247	.....	58,040	8,067,648,82
1885	171,350,314	57,994	7,367,253	.....	1,675	19,045	.....	19,782	474,121	.....	1,137	.....	60,046	8,958,663,88
1886	216,223,615	113,137	7,338,615	.....	5,931	31,207	21,395	21,173	418,784	.....	.....	.....	45,862	10,540,375,17
1887	212,763,647	71,222	13,684,200	400	5,300	28,639	56,713	16,233	75,911	.....	.....	.....	58,936	9,435,204,00
1888	235,888,346	47,965	12,878,600	.....	7,130	24,494	204,743	17,589	502,289	.....	.....	.....	71,335	11,631,434,88
1889	243,165,832	54,612	9,069,896	.....	43,673	27,158	97,125	11,715	241,925	.....	.....	.....	105,630	13,810,079,54
1890	259,798,462	74,926	10,579,000	.....	88,593	28,196	33,876	8,661	374,724	.....	.....	.....	97,204	13,023,304,16

## ARRIVALS &amp; DEPARTURES OF IMMIGRANTS, 1890.

ARRIVALS.	CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			PORTUGUESE.			TOTAL.
	Males...	Females.	Children	Males..	Females.	Children	Males..	Females.	Children	
San Francisco.....	66	18	13	.....	.....	..	65	23	27	212
China and Japan.....	360	99	98	3087	737	5	..	..	..	4386
European Ports.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3087</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4603</b>
<b>DEPARTURES.</b>										
San Francisco.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	47	31	68	150
China and Japan.....	1407	52	96	146	27	2	..	..	..	1730
Mexico.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Is'ands in the Pacific.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	132	29	22	186
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1419</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2071</b>

Total Arrival of Immigrants for the Year..... 4603

Total Departure of Immigrants for the Year..... 2071

Excess of Arrivals..... 2532

Excess of Arrivals, Japanese..... 3654

Excess of Departures, Foreigners, Europeans and S. Sea  
Islanders..... 171

Excess of Departures, Chinese..... 913

Excess of Departures, Portuguese..... 38—1122

2532

## PASSENGER STATISTICS.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, PORT OF HONOLULU.

FROM AND TO	FROM			TO		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
San Francisco.....	1,450	610	234	949	509	239
Australia and New Zealand.....	71	25	12	78	21	2
Oregon & Washington.....	6	..	..	10	..	..
China and Japan.....	25	10	5	21	6	..
Islands and Ports in the Pacific.....	15	2	4	11	1	..
San Diego & Humboldt.....	7	1	..	1	1	2
Atlantic Ports.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>243</b>

Total arrivals for the year..... 2,484

Total departures for the year..... 1,852

Excess of Arrivals..... 632



PASSENGERS IN TRANSIT, COMPARATIVE.

	1890	1889
From San Francisco to Australia and New Zealand.....	1,138	1,148
From Australia and New Zealand to San Francisco.....	1,495	496
From San Francisco to China and Japan.....	798	132
From China and Japan to San Francisco.....	....	87
From Oregon and Washington to China and Japan.....	67	202
From Callao to China and Japan.....	....	132
From China to Mexico.....	467	....
From Ports in South Pacific to San Francisco.....	....	3
Totals in Transit.....	3,965	2,200

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1890.

(Compiled from Collector General's Report.)

MONTHS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January.....	\$ 125,170	.....	.....	.....
February.....	125,000	.....	.....	.....
March.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
April.....	50,500	.....	.....	.....
May.....	100,000	57	.....	.....
June.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....
July.....	1,045	1,250	.....	.....
August.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	12,155	.....
October.....	50,050	.....	.....	.....
November.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
December.....	150,000	1,150	.....	1,520
Total.....	\$ 1,826,765	\$ 2,457	\$ 12,155	\$ 1,520

Total Specie Imports, \$1,829,222; Total Specie Exports, \$13,675.

LENGTH OF REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS FROM 1854.

(Compiled for the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.)

Year.	Convened.	Prorogued.	Days in Session.	Year.	Convened.	Pro-rogued.	Days in Session.
1854..	April 8	Aug. 12	106	1872..	April 30	July 29	75
1856..	April 5	June 11	58	1874..	April 30	Aug. 8	84
1858 {	June 11	June 28	140	1876..	April 29	Sept. 30	127
	Dec. 12	May 4, '59		1878..	April 30	Aug. 6	78
1860..	May 23	Aug. 28	80	1880..	April 30	Aug. 14	86
1862..	May 1	Aug. 23	97	1882..	April 29	Aug. 7	77
1864..	Oct. 15	Jan. 10, '65	70	1884..	April 26	Aug. 30	96
1866..	April 25	July 28	81	1886..	April 30	Oct. 16	129
1868..	April 18	June 24	58	1888..	May 29	Sept. 15	90
1870..	April 30	July 22	68	1890..	May 21	Nov. 14	129

## HAWAIIAN REGISTERED VESSELS.

## MERCHANTMEN AND TRADERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
257	Stmr	Zealandia .....	2489 19	John S Walker
259	Bark	Lady Lampson .....	424 35	C Brewer & Co
281	Stmr	San Mateo .....	2291 66	M E M Makalua
283	Bark	Andrew Welch .....	850 58	C Brewer & Co
285	Bark	Foohing Suey .....	980 73	C Brewer & Co
290	Bark	Maunaala .....	779 22	John S Walker
	Brig	Geo H 'ouglas .....	251 53	

## COASTERS—STEAMERS.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
177	Stmr	Likeliike .....	382 34	Wilder Steamship Co
190	Stmr	Kilauea Hou .....	153 10	Wilder Steamship Co
196	Stmr	Mokolii .....	49 21	Wilder Steamship Co
204	Stmr	Lehua .....	129 80	Wilder Steamship Co
243	Stmr	Kinau .....	773 07	Wilder Steamship Co
286	Stmr	Hawaii .....	227 44	Wilder Steamship Co
291	Stmr	Claudine .....	609 16	Wilder Steamship Co
207	Stmr	James Makee .....	136 61	Inter Island S N Co
218	Stmr	C R Bishop .....	142 76	Inter Island S N Co
224	Stmr	Iwalani .....	230 81	Inter Island S N Co
247	Stmr	W G Hall .....	380 27	Inter Island S N Co
262	Stmr	Waialeale .....	175 60	Inter Island S N Co
269	Stmr	Mikabala .....	353 24	Inter Island S N Co
278	Stmr	Pele .....	134 02	Inter Island S N Co
272	Stmr	Kaala .....	90 53	Inter Island S N Co
195	Stmr	Waimanalo .....	49 81	J A Cummins
268	Stmr	Kaimloa .....	79 44	Waimanalo Sugar Co
266	Stmr	J A Cummins .....	198 83	Inter Island S N Co
280	Stmr	Viva .....	17 77	J I Dowsett
275	Stmr	Annie .....	5 37	J I Dowsett
284	Stmr	Akamai .....	29 27	G P Castle
294	Stmr	Rover .....	15 26	C H Wetmore

## COASTERS—SAILING.

REGISTER.	CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTERED OWNERS.
41	Schr	Rob Roy .....	25 49	J I Dowsett
155	Schr	Mille Morris .....	22 32	F Wundenberg
183	Schr	Haleakala .....	56 63	Wilder's S S Co
185	Schr	Mary E Foster .....	73 29	Inter Island S N Co
276	Schr	Lavinia .....	40 06	John Nui
197	Schr	Liholiho .....	70 62	Inter Island S N Co
200	Schr	Luka .....	70 52	Allen & Robinson
205	Schr	Mokuola .....	17 10	Loo Ngawk
215	Schr	Kauikeaouli .....	72 13	Allen & Robinson
220	Schr	Josephine .....	8 88	F Wundenberg
273	Schr	Kaalokai .....	47 26	Inter Island S N Co
234	Schr	Kahihilani .....	11 45	W F Williams
248	Schr	Sarah & Eliza .....	15 49	W F Williams
244	Sloop	Kawailani .....	24 39	Loongnawk
250	Schr	Kulamanu .....	85 22	S C Allen
279	Schr	Kamoi .....	108 06	S C Allen
256	Schr	Heeia .....	36 10	J I Dowsett
260	Schr	Moi Wahine .....	147 25	S C Allen
263	Schr	Kaulilua .....	47 96	Inter Island S N Co
287	Sloop	Keolani .....	3 48	Wm Hokonui
289	tern	Alika .....	72 10	J I Dowsett
292	Schr	Ka Hae Hawaii .....	22 73	Lau Chong
293	Schr	Manana .....	8 09	Sing Chong & Co

**COMPARATIVE TABLE, SHOWING IMPORT VALUES OF DUTY PAYING AND FREE  
BY TREATY GOODS, PRINCIPALLY RELATING TO PLANTATION  
REQUIREMENTS.**

(Compiled from Reports of Collector-General of Customs, for 1889 and 1890.)

	1889.		1890.	
	Dutiable.	Free by Treaty	Dutiable.	Free by Treaty
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Babbit Metal .....	\$ 935 42	\$ 83 04	\$ 289 50	.....
Belting .. .....	997 60	4,736 45	5,041 43	\$ 6,685 43
Boilers, steam .....	2,673 63	2,826 50	4,064 01	5,910 00
Boiler Tubes .....	2,692 69	7,695 25	1,562 84	4,391 29
Centrifugals .....	3,059 96	13,341 30	5,433 96	13,894 50
Packing .....	202 51	2,460 36	24 03	5,138 54
Engines, steam .....	1,461 00	36,057 75	5,251 76	30,325 49
Plows, steam .....	.....	.....	86,008 58	.....
Vacuum Pan .....	.....	3,985 00	.....	.....
Pumps, steam .....	.....	39,692 98	.....	37,844 00
Sundry Machinery .....	45,457 68	208,305 47	66,904 35	237,747 82
	57,480 29	319,184 10	174,580 46	341,937 07
Hardware and Agricultural Implements ...	63,236 62	218,360 27	92,726 09	283,175 14
Total Values .....	\$120,717 11	\$ 537,544 37	\$267,306 55	\$ 625,112 21
Iron and Steel .....	4,933 94	27,067 54	28,983 25	51,121 84
Flour .....	1,585 62	170,263 92	1,096 92	201,040 96
Grain and Feed .....	378 44	245,078 73	2,488 36	369,766 60
Groceries & Provisions .....	110,253 66	375,847 66	134,304 10	458,416 58
Sewing Machines .....	160 66	11,394 96	123 60	13,748 34
Grand Total .....	\$238,029 43	\$1,367,197 18	\$434,302 78	\$1,719,206 51

The above table, illustrating the relative value of duty paying (or European) goods and free by treaty (or American) goods imported at these Islands for plantation requirements, and for our increased needs largely affected by the growth of the sugar interests under the stimulation of the reciprocity treaty, refutes entirely the oft-reiterated statement that our planters receive benefits under the treaty from the United States and give the preference of their trade to Great Britain. All our tables of imports for the past fourteen years will support the same testimony as shown by the above exhibit, but for some ulterior object or other the opponents of Hawaii's commercial progress continue to make their false assertions, hoping thereby to be believed in time. And in compiling the above table the benefit of all doubt is against the United States by classing all duty paying goods as European, whereas it is a well-known fact that, for non-conformity to treaty regulations, duties are frequently charged on goods that otherwise would be entitled to free entry.

## SAN FRANCISCO TRADE WITH HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

(From Forty-first Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, January 1891.)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Value of Merchandise Exports.....	\$ 4,179,311	\$ 3,553,053	\$ 2,836,700	\$ 2,863,637	\$ 3,057,230	\$ 2,428,748	\$ 2,571,558
Value of Treasure Exports.....	828,480	1,283,846	300,450	530,000	923,363	619,800	1,175,700
Combined Totals.....	\$ 5,007,791	\$ 4,836,899	\$ 3,137,150	\$ 3,393,637	\$ 3,980,593	\$ 3,048,548	\$ 3,747,258
Value of Imports of Merchandise.....	\$12,363,450	\$14,074,151	\$11,208,684	\$ 9,405,180	\$10,702,792	\$ 8,528,011	\$ 7,962,441
Value of Treasure Imports.....	2,677	24,579	32,016	117,507	44,100	114,287	552,706
Combined Totals.....	\$12,366,127	\$14,098,730	\$11,240,700	\$ 9,522,687	\$10,746,892	\$ 8,642,298	\$ 8,515,147

Showing a decrease for the year 1890 of \$1,732,603 for imports, and an increase of \$370,892 for exports, as compared with 1889.

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Rice.....	10,787,100	9,862,700	12,010,700	13,140,700	7,309,750	7,238,800	9,763,678
Sugar.....	253,015,709	249,315,406	223,024,811	208,287,707	218,106,199	163,023,491	139,789,063
Coffee.....	97,518	27,473	5,005	3,529	3,213	1,350	3,853

The imports of Sugar in the past year were the largest on record.

## HAWAII'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH SAN FRANCISCO.

Relative position of Hawaii with other nationalities in her trade with the port of San Francisco, for 1890, as shown in the Annual Report of its Chamber of Commerce for that year.

First in its list of import values.

First in its list of sugar imports.

First in its list of exports of both oats and barley.

Second in its list of wine exports, as to value.

Second in its list of rice imports.

Third in number of arrivals and departure of vessels, and tonnage.

Fourth in her list of export values.

Fourth in the list of flour exports, as also in canned salmon, as to value.

Fifth in valuation among her lumber customers, and seventh in the list of coffee imports.

## COMPARATIVE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AT SAN FRANCISCO, OF PRODUCTS COMPETING WITH HAWAIIAN.

(From Annual Report of S. F. Chamber of Commerce for 1890.)

### SUGAR IMPORTS.

IMPORTS FROM	1890.	1889.	1888.
Hawaiian Islands..... pounds	253,015,709	249,315,406	223,024,811
Manila..... "	17,035,200	59,525,200	61,775,000
Java..... "	56,103,462	4,240,474	7,518,290
China..... "	613,065	601,903	675,701
Central America..... "	1,755,676	3,462,161	4,261,707
Miscellaneous..... "	25,827	.....	.....
<b>Total Imports.....</b>	<b>328,548,939</b>	<b>317,145,144</b>	<b>297,255,509</b>

### SUGAR EXPORTS.

EXPORTS BY	1890.	1889.	1888.
Sea..... pounds	*3,260,417	3,617,423	28,486,602
Rail..... "	91,173,580	118,459,050	79,166,110
<b>Total Exports..... pounds</b>	<b>94,433,997</b>	<b>122,076,473</b>	<b>107,652,712</b>

\* Of this amount, in 1890, 1,330,045 pounds were shipped to the Hawaiian Islands.

(Comparative Imports and Exports at San Francisco—Continued.)

## RICE IMPORTS.

IMPORTS FROM	1890.	1889.	1888.
China.....pounds	36,749,209	34,535,276	38,838,801
Hawaiian Islands..... "	10,787,100	9,862,700	12,010,700
Japan..... "	463,250	2,214,229	102,423
Miscellaneous..... "	11,576	25,512	15,765
<b>Totals.....pounds</b>	<b>48,011,135</b>	<b>46,637,717</b>	<b>50,967,689</b>

## RICE EXPORTS.

EXPORTS BY	1890.	1889.	1888.
Sea.....pounds	1,861,633	1,998,168	2,223,339
Rail..... "	248,440	231,630	653,910
<b>Total.....pounds</b>	<b>2,110,073</b>	<b>2,229,798</b>	<b>2,877,249</b>

## COFFEE IMPORTS.

IMPORTS FROM	1890.	1889.	1888.
Central America.....pounds	17,233,632	18,460,500	20,837,801
China..... "	788,848	429,791	277,430
British East Indies..... "	466,061	242,412	236,202
Dutch " "..... "	677,923	346,179	506,726
Mexico..... "	534,949	578,007	386,239
Ecuador..... "	107,427	20,000	.....
Hawaiian Islands..... "	97,518	27,473	5,005
Phillipine "..... "	70,000	69,523	.....
French Possessions..... "	38,341	51,991	7,316
Australia..... "	8,860	44,150	.....
All other countries..... "	.....	2,500	14,117
<b>Totals..... "</b>	<b>20,023,559</b>	<b>20,272,526</b>	<b>22,270,836</b>

## COFFEE EXPORTS.

EXPORTS BY SEA TO	1890.	1889.	1888.
Mexico.....pounds	415,245	529,873	584,102
British Columbia..... "	116,679	155,861	165,757
Australia..... "	420,139	164,523	139,620
All other countries..... "	*88,423	61,455	101,507
<b>Total by Sea..... "</b>	<b>1,040,486</b>	<b>911,712</b>	<b>990,986</b>
<b>Shipments by rail..... "</b>	<b>22,125,180</b>	<b>2,165,610</b>	<b>3,408,460</b>
<b>Total Exports..... "</b>	<b>23,165,666</b>	<b>3,077,322</b>	<b>4,399,446</b>

\*Of this amount, in 1890, the Hawaiian Islands took 63,429 pounds.

## PORTLAND (OREGON) FIGURES OF TRADE, Etc.

(Compiled from its Chamber of Commerce Report for 1890.)

Portland's population, with its environs, August 1890, was 72,357. Bank Capital, Jan. 1, 1891, \$9,060,000, with \$700,000 additional projected; additional assets and undivided profits, \$3,634,345. There were 1,510 firms and houses doing business at the close of 1890, ranging in capital from \$1,000 to over \$1,000,000. New buildings of all kinds erected in 1890, 589, costing \$3,448,600. Expenditures for street improvements for the year, \$268,170.

Total Custom House receipts, 1890, \$534,015.89. Total Post Office receipts, same period, \$143,725.43.

No. Arrivals, Shipping, Foreign, 58; Coastwise, 218; total, 276.

No. Departures, " " 95, " 192; " 287.

Value of all Exports, Aug. 1, 1888 to July 31, 1890, .....	\$12,403,211
" " 1888-89.....	16,197,804
" " 1887-88.....	14,780,877
" " 1886-87.....	15,703,905
" " 1885-86.....	16,513,022

Receipts of Sugar, 1890, 45 brls, 326 mats and 152 bxs. by rail, and 88 mats and 10 tons by sea. 1889, 49 brls., 64 kegs, 9 mats and 225 bxs. by rail, and 53 mats and 550 tons by sea.

Receipts of Rice, 1890, 7,332 sks. domestic by rail, and 36,760 sks. by sea. 1889, 1,097 sks. domestic by rail. and 10,150 sks. by sea.

Receipts of Coffee, 1890, 1 car, 1,005 bxs. and 1,228 sks. by rail, and 40 pkgs. by sea. 1889, 2,912 bxs. and 1,034 sks by rail.

## ISLAND CONSUMPTION OF REFINED SUGAR.

Hawaiian receipts of Sugar and Syrup from San Francisco, for the year 1890, was 1,332,604 lbs. refined Sugars, valued at \$72,605.54, and Syrup to the value of \$1,279.35, or a total value of \$73,884.99, presumably from our own product shipped thither.

San Francisco published tables for 1891, as follows, shows that we bid fair to reach similar figures of quantity and value by the close of the year.

January.....	110,495 lbs. sugar, valued at \$3,743
February.....	112,000 " " " 5,040
March.....	64,778 " " " 4,021
April.....	104,903 " " " 6,740
May.....	21,752 " " " 1,250
June.....	74,158 " " " 3,648
July.....	61,143 " " " 2,871





COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING ANNUAL LIQUOR CONSUMPTION, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1860—1890,  
WITH VALUE OF ANNUAL IMPORTATIONS AND AMOUNT OF DUTIES PAID.

(Compiled from Annual Reports of the Collector-General of Customs.)

YEARS.	SPIRITS.				WINES.						MALT LIQUORS.				Val. annual Liquors, etc., Im- portations.	Amnt. Du- ties paid on Liqrs, etc., for Consump- tion.			
	ALCOHOL.	BRANDY.	BITTRS & COR.	GIN.	RUM.	WHISKEY.	SAMSHOO.	CHAMPAGNE.	CALIFORNIA WINE.	LIGHT OR EUROPEAN WINE.	PORT WINE.	SHERRY WINE.	ALE, BEER & PORTER.				SUNDRIES.		
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Doz. Ois. Pts.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Doz. Quarts.	Doz. Pints.	Galls.	Gals.			
1860	288	3,468	225	2,832	114	3,185	.....	.....	.....	84	863,2565	.....	.....	.....	.....	671	\$79,597 96	\$34,341 58	
1865	251	2,963	14	3,787	809	2,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 901	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	78,356 80	34,732 27	
1870	603	5,910	247	6,307	509	4,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,1393	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	96,901 69	57,846 93	
1875	789	5,506	115	7,409	412	5,641	.....	.....	113	2273	420 839	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	128,019 42	58,746 59	
1880	1665	18,136	363	11,664	464	10,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	7220	912 862	.....	.....	.....	4,488	223,475 71	156,169 85	
1881	1516	18,178	198	12,154	391	11,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	6611	940,1630	.....	.....	.....	726	130,780 55	177,126 03	
1882	1999	19,418	171	16,143	313	12,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	6850	989 673	.....	.....	.....	65	219,384 72	206,065 82	
1883	2360	23,701	211	19,666	465	15,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	7456	1711 1368	.....	.....	.....	741	235,593 28	255,293 41	
1884	3627	23,116	500	21,144	361	12,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	9504	1781 829	.....	.....	.....	842	182,935 33	270,574 77	
1885	3392	16,412	431	20,792	294	12,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	12136	2114 971	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,795 65	247,769 93	
1886	3707	18,404	501	32,216	638	16,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	5188	1821 979	.....	.....	.....	.....	249,090 60	281,750 42	
1887	1025	13,650	405	19,738	586	11,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	3304	715 617	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,407 59	242,416 45	
1888	1393	11,570	393	17,847	647	11,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	2410	696 429	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,206 08	259,435 64	
1889	1622	10,046	569	22,890	256	14,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	3678	541 363	.....	.....	.....	.....	316,882 72	337,490 98	
1890	1807	10,198	630	29,605	329	16,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	4403	444 366	.....	.....	.....	.....	458	.....	.....

\* Includes Champagne and California Wines. Earlier Custom House reports do not furnish consumption of Wines and Malt Liquors. Restrictions on furnishing liquor to Hawaiians were removed in 1882.

### RULERS OF HAWAII—THEIR BIRTH, ACCESSION, LENGTH OF REIGN, Etc.

(Compiled for the ANNUAL, from the best recognized authorities.)

Name.	Time and place of Birth.	Began to Reign.	Age on Acc'n.	Date and place of Death.	Age.	Length of Reign.
Kamehameha I...	Nov. — 1737, in Kohala...	—1782....	45 yrs.	May 8, 1819, in Kailua.....	81 yrs. 6 mos	37 yrs.
Kamehameha II...	—1797, in Hilo.....	May 8, 1819...	22 "	July 13, 1824, in London....	27 "	5 " 3 mos
Kamehameha III...	Mar. 17, 1814, in Kailua...	Mar. 17, 1833	19 "	Dec. 15, 1854, in Honolulu...	40 "	21 " 9 "
Kamehameha IV...	Feb. 9, 1834, in Honolulu.	Dec. 15, 1854.	20 "	Nov. 30, 1863,	29 "	8 " 11 1/2 "
Kamehameha V...	Dec. 11, 1830,	Nov. 30, 1863...	33 "	Dec. 11, 1872,	42 "	9 " 11 days.
Lunalilo .....	Jan. 31, 1835,	Jan. 9, 1873...	38 "	Feb. 3, 1874,	39 "	1 " 25 "
Kalaka'ua .....	Nov. 16, 1836,	Feb. 12, 1873	37 "	Jan. 20, 1891, San Francisco..	54 "	16 " 11 1/4 mos
LILUOKALANI...	Sept. 2, 1838,	Jan. 29, 1891... 52	52 "	Now Reigning.		

<sup>1</sup> Following a period of regency, from June 6, 1825, under Kaahumanu and Kalaimoku, during his minority.

<sup>2-3</sup> Elected by vote of Nobles and Representatives.

### KUHINA NUI OF THE KINGDOM.

KAHUMANU, Kuhina Nui (or Premier), appointed by Kamehameha I, served under Kamehameha II and III till her decease June 5, 1832; succeeded by

KINAU, under Kamehameha III till her decease April 4, 1839; succeeded by

KEKAULUOHI, under Kamehameha III till her decease June 7, 1845; succeeded by

KEONI ANA, under Kamehameha III and IV till his decease July 18, 1857; succeeded by

VICTORIA KAMAMALU, under Kamehameha IV and V till the office was abrogated by the new Constitution promulgated Aug. 24, 1864.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT, FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS 1878-80 TO 1890-92.

REVENUE.	1878-80.	1880-82.	1882-84.	1884-86.	1886-88.	1888-90.	Estimated 1890-92.
Custom House	\$ 582,846	\$ 719,245	\$ 944,638	\$ 986,417	\$ 1,024,365	\$ 1,082,766	\$ 1,048,100
Internal Commerce	122,946	141,744	178,149	194,172	226,842	188,662	186,450
Internal Taxes	465,252	596,615	680,397	696,869	766,422	901,803	796,500
Fines, Fees, Perquisites, etc.	190,265	219,069	233,710	269,490	149,483	608,316	110,000
Gov't Realizations and Receipts of Bureaus	318,527	393,586	374,491	684,749	513,732	35,623	511,800
Government Stocks	23,900	.....	668,900	.....	1,811,800	34,500	.....
From Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	319,932	780,526	.....
Postal Savings	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crown Commissioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash in Treasury April 1, 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$ 1,703,736	\$ 2,070,259	\$ 3,092,085	\$ 3,010,655	\$ 4,812,376	\$ 3,632,196	\$ 3,144,002
EXPENDITURES.							
Civil List	\$ 65,500	\$ 100,000	\$ 148,500	\$ 127,931	\$ 128,925	76,800	\$ 72,800
Permanent Settlements	15,075	19,512	20,347	14,028	8,967	4,885	5,800
Legislature and Privy Council	16,523	19,338	24,942	31,455	66,284	22,767	35,300
Judiciary Department	79,667	92,870	115,892	129,057	154,566	175,979	190,942
Department of War	67,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of Foreign Affairs	36,830	129,353	252,641	222,678	257,996	156,445	217,345
Department of Interior	656,810	1,204,703	1,824,795	1,162,126	1,528,260	779,111	2,274,179
Department of Finance	260,057	299,436	319,062	566,569	727,264	503,458	751,312
Department of Attorney-General	123,664	163,527	266,730	279,872	279,819	259,237	407,054
Bureau of Public Instruction	79,605	84,249	91,755	151,693	165,913	197,610	264,422
Board of Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	241,470	316,664	371,991
Miscellaneous	93,973	169,608	151,742	76,821	1,152,384	155,784	182,026
Contingent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,494	96,000
Totals	\$ 1,495,697	\$ 2,282,596	\$ 3,216,466	\$ 3,003,700	\$ 4,712,285	\$ 2,671,430	\$ 4,870,171

\* Merged into Department of Foreign Affairs. † Including recall and cancellation of Bonds, \$68,000.  
 ‡ Including loan fund balance of \$281,497.

TABLE SHOWING HAWAIIAN TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1891, AND QUARTERLY SINCE THAT TIME; ALSO TOTAL FOR THE CURRENT PERIOD.

SOURCE.	Receipts for year ending Mar. 31, 1891	Receipts for Quarter ending June 30, 1891	Receipts for Quarter ending Sep. 30, 1891	Total Receipts during current biennial period April 1, 1890 to Sept. 30, 1891.
Cur. bal. on hand	\$ 209,655 04	\$ 346,534 37	\$ 236,899 15	.....
Interior Dept. ....	98,087 11	44,552 12	52,372 17	\$ 195,011 40
Customs " ....	697,812 32	143,725 12	195,278 75	1,036,816 19
Fines, Penlts. Csts	55,715 06	11,599 80	15,040 50	82,355 16
Revenue Stamps.	34,831 50	4,592 00	4,914 00	44,337 50
S. F. Consulate...	12,140 95	5,656 50	4,563 79	22,361 24
Water Works....	41,366 40	3,979 20	17,438 55	62,784 15
Fish Market.....	6,779 75	1,617 50	1,896 25	10,293 50
Post Office.....	62,289 05	13,378 87	14,660 96	90,328 88
Prison.....	10,595 29	3,279 11	2,909 36	16,783 76
Registry Office...	9,331 00	2,072 25	1,613 25	13,016 50
Brands.....	84 00	30 00	26 00	140 00
Govt. Realizat'ns.	110,122 07	1,700 27	1,598 10	113,420 44
Electric Light....	5,454 50	1,178 15	1,035 00	7,667 65
Hilo Water.....	.....	.....	511 58	511 58
Internal taxes....	487,467 76	1,653 70	70,164 33	559,285 79
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,841,731 80</b>	<b>\$ 585,548 96</b>	<b>\$ 625,221 54</b>	<b>\$ 2,255,113 74</b>
<b>LOAN FUND AC'T.</b>				
Balance on hand .	281,497 06	151,046 80	86,319 25	.....
Post. Sav. Bank..	162,696 63	5,500 00	41,900 00	210,096 63
P. S. Bank L. Act .....	.....	13,700 00	15,400 00	29,100 00
Loan Act. '86, '88	95,000 00	91,000 00	154,500 00	340,500 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>539,193 69</b>	<b>261,246 80</b>	<b>298,119 25</b>	<b>579,696 63</b>
<b>Grand Total... \$</b>	<b>2,380,925 49</b>	<b>\$ 846,795 76</b>	<b>\$ 923,340 79</b>	<b>\$ 2,834,810 37</b>

AMOUNT AND VALUE OF THE ANNUAL SUGAR EXPORTS, SINCE 1885.

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1885*	171,350,314	\$ 8,356,061 04
1886.....	216,223,615	9,775,132 12
1887.....	212,763,647	8,694,964 07
1888.....	235,888,346	10,818,883 09
1889.....	242,165,835	13,089,302 10
1890.....	259,798,462	12,159,585 01
1891 (nine months) .....	262,910,279	8,732,140 87

\*First year wherein the Custom House Annual Reports showed specific value of the various articles of Domestic Export.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, HONOLULU, VARIOUS PERIODS.

MONTHS.	OBSERVATIONS OF DR. T. C. B. KOOKU.			OBSERVATIONS OF CAPT. D. SMITH.			OBSERVATIONS OF C. J. LYONS.			
	1837.	1838.		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1886.	1887.
Jan ...	30.01 71.9	2.0 30.07 73.0	0.8 30.08 74.5	1.98 30.08 74.5	9.02 29.96 72	4.45 30.00 75	3.73 30.02 71.5	3.24 29.99 71.05	0.99 30.05 70.74	7.18
Feb ...	30.06 73.5	1.7 30.01 73.0	8.5 30.07 73.5	5.15 29.88 73	9.75 29.91 73	2.02 30.09 76	4.73 30.08 72.5	2.99 30.04 71.60	1.34 29.97 70.49	6.09
Mar ...	30.02 72.0	2.5 30.07 75.0	2.1 30.09 74.5	8.80 29.97 75	4.40 30.02 75	3.86 29.86 75.5	6.43 30.05 72.5	0.94 30.10 72.08	1.97 30.05 70.13	2.66
April ...	30.09 75.5	1.2 30.12 74.0	1.0 30.08 76	1.25 30.02 74	3.24 30.00 74	4.22 30.11 75	3.58 30.13 73.5	3.41 30.13 73.29	1.47 30.05 73.51	3.75
May ...	30.13 76.5	0.9 30.13 77.0	0.5 30.05 79.5	0.27 30.04 77	1.75 29.04 78	4.16 30.20 77	5.87 30.09 74.5	7.27 30.15 73.69	8.51 30.05 73.71	5.80
June ...	30.08 79.5	1.4 30.08 78.5	2.5 30.05 80	1.27 29.06 78	1.60 29.97 78.5	2.44 30.13 78	1.07 30.13 76.5	1.14 30.15 75.01	1.44 30.05 75.40	1.64
July ...	30.13 79.5	2.8 30.09 80.0	1.5 30.05 80.5	0.58 29.95 80	1.25 29.96 80	0.95 30.17 79	1.42 30.13 76.5	0.27 30.12 77.13	1.04 30.05 77.03	1.31
August ...	30.10 70.5	2.0 30.11 80.5	1.2 30.06 81	0.07 29.95 80.5	0.30 29.06 81	1.09 30.08 76.5	2.58 30.11 76.5	1.19 30.09 77.35	1.05 30.00 76.99	1.74
Sept ...	30.09 80.0	0.7 30.03 79.0	2.5 30.00 81	0.05 30.05 81	1.03 29.94 79	3.11 30.03 78.5	0.51 30.10 76	2.64 30.05 78.38	6.09 29.98 76.49	1.22
October ...	30.19 77.0	0.4 29.98 76.5	12.0 30.03 78	0.33 30.00 77	2.50 29.97 77	0.95 30.05 78	3.37 30.09 76.5	1.63 30.07 76.23	2.60 29.96 75.81	2.02
Nov ...	30.07 75.0	4.5 29.95 73.5	6.7 30.04 76	6.05 29.91 77	5.84 29.95 79	4.43 30.01 77	3.35 30.11 76.5	2.24 30.08 74.48	10.48 29.94 76.43	17.01
Dec ...	30.08 72.5	1.0 29.95 70.5	7.5 30.01 75	11.96 30.00 62	5.75 30.00 74	4.40 30.06 75.5	2.92 30.08 74	3.45 30.08 71.47	4.95 29.93 72.84	7.33
Annual Rainfall...21.1	46.8	37.85	46.40	37.06	36.56	39.28	37.61	58.48		

## TABLE OF RAINFALL, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1890-91.

(From Government Survey Weather Service Records, by C. J. Lyons. Continued from last ANNUAL.)

Locality.	Observer.	1890.												Total.
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Beretania Street.	R. McKibbin..	1.22	1.12	0.69	1.68	1.71	1.30	1.75	3.73	0.56	1.13	0.36	0.57	14.82
Nuananu Avenue.	W. W. Hall...	2.20	2.94	1.38	3.02	2.48	1.81	1.81	1.81	0.97	2.31	0.76	1.52	28.13
Punahou .....	C. J. Lyons...	2.77	2.20	1.20	2.16	2.77	2.31	2.12	5.15	1.38	1.59	0.68	0.91	23.24
School Street .....	S. E. Bishop..	2.30	2.28	1.42	2.89	2.36	1.92	2.00	6.60	1.04	2.29	0.84	0.91	26.85
Kulsokahua .....	W. K. Castle..	1.30	1.00	0.60	1.36	1.87	1.64	1.19	4.84	0.69	0.92	0.23	0.43	16.07
Luakaha .....	Water Works..	14.88	19.74	16.55	13.08	7.62	18.53	12.18	9.93	5.43	10.31	5.64	7.65	141.54
Halfway House .....	" .....	11.69	15.61	9.49	10.87	6.64	15.79	10.99	9.62	4.93	7.79	4.59	6.16	114.19
Makiki .....	" .....	3.26	2.65	1.66	2.95	3.10	2.76	2.32	6.11	1.84	2.28	0.95	1.00	30.58
Manoa .....	J. Kidwell....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.88	5.94	2.21	3.53	1.26	1.35	.....
Ahuimanu .....	H. Macfarlane.	.....	7.43	5.09	4.94	3.79	9.06	7.50	7.01	1.76	3.50	1.97	1.99	.....
Kahuku .....	Plantation ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	1.05	0.83	1.21	0.04	.....
Honouliuli .....	W. J. Lowrie..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.99	0.41	0.00	0.11	0.13	.....
Kula .....	L. von Tempsky	2.18	5.85	2.77	1.03	0.73	4.05	3.80	4.11	2.85	0.54	1.60	3.57	33.08
Spreckelsville .....	H. Morrison..	1.54	1.75	0.86	0.96	1.41	6.24	2.27	2.36	1.54	1.96	.....	.....	.....
Waikapu .....	T. W. Everett..	1.81	3.96	1.69	2.03	3.00	10.73	4.46	2.45	1.69	1.58	0.72	0.00	34.12
Pepeekeo .....	W. H. Rodgers	30.80	4.67	10.76	11.16	12.13	22.14	18.18	6.35	7.56	8.20	5.96	5.98	143.83
Ookala .....	Hopkins .....	30.78	35.38	21.66	47.08	36.99	26.06	25.87	3.73	13.71	10.93	4.16	3.06	259.41
Peauhau .....	R. A. Lyman..	.....	.....	4.22	11.95	19.08	27.02	21.40	9.03	10.66	10.85	5.50	1.42	.....
Waimea .....	E. W. Lyons..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.17	10.10	5.41	3.40	1.31	1.82	.....
Kohala .....	A. Ostrom....	10.60	9.92	2.99	4.99	4.81	6.47	11.81	7.22	6.05	7.56	1.93	2.23	76.58
Pohoihi .....	R. Rycroft....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.56	8.66	4.98	3.28	2.75	7.13	.....
Kailua .....	W. S. Yowell..	3.06	8.29	4.54	2.41	2.37	0.58	0.69	1.45	3.47	2.41	2.28	7.66	39.21
Lihue .....	G. N. Wilcox..	1.21	1.94	2.00	1.50	6.45	2.54	1.22	1.30	0.85	1.11	0.51	0.85	21.48
Koloa .....	E. Richter....	2.95	5.00	3.79	2.04	10.69	5.55	.....	4.97	3.01	6.03	1.60	3.14	.....
Kilauea .....	Anahu .....	3.35	5.50	4.21	4.85	5.22	9.00	3.16	5.71	3.59	4.34	3.91	4.90	57.74

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS AT OAHU COLLEGE, HONOLULU, 1890-91.

[By Prof. A. B. Lyons.]

Year.	BAROMETER.						TEMPERATURE.										ATMOSPHERIC STATE.				
	Daily Range.			For the Month.			Daily Range.			For the Month.							Dew Pt.		Rel Humid.		Rainfall.
	Max	Min	Mean	Hst.	Lst.	Gen. Mean	Max	Mean	Hst	Lst.	A. M.	12.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	Gen. Ave.	Hst.	Lst.	M'day.	N't			
July.....	0.09	0.01	0.053	30.14	29.93	30.047	18	6.77	86	67.74	66.81	43.75	81.77	30	72	64.67	7.64	7.78	6	2.94	
August....	0.09	0.03	0.058	30.12	29.92	30.003	21	9.10	87	65.73	46.82	36.75	95.77	32	73	61.67	9.54	6.80	4	2.17	
September	0.08	0.02	0.060	30.09	29.93	30.006	15	7.66	86	69.74	65.82	31.75	69.77	55	73	62.67	9.63	7.79	0	1.38	
October ..	0.11	0.03	0.069	30.08	29.83	29.970	13	6.95	85	68.73	38.80	33.74	66.76	12	74	63.67	7.68	8.80	0	2.65	
November	0.12	0.04	0.078	30.20	29.80	29.988	16	6.50	83	64.71	33.77	83.73	37.74	18	76	57.65	7.69	2.79	5	2.80	
December	0.11	0.03	0.086	30.20	29.81	30.034	18	6.64	83	60.69	55.70	19.70	77.72	17	74	55.62	8.65	9.78	8	2.48	
January ..	0.14	0.05	0.097	30.17	29.73	30.020	21	8.16	82	61.68	72.76	88.70	34.71	98	69	55.63	5.66	1.80	1	2.05	
February	0.12	0.04	0.080	30.26	29.64	29.956	19	7.68	78	57.65	95.73	63.67	19.68	92	67	48.60	1.66	8.77	7	6.24	
March ....	0.10	0.04	0.070	30.22	29.73	30.030	18	8.73	81	54.66	54.75	27.68	44.70	08	67	47.60	7.64	7.76	1	1.53	
April.....	0.10	0.04	0.075	30.22	30.01	30.125	19	7.78	83	60.69	26.77	05.70	78.72	37	68	57.62	5.64	4.76	5	1.60	
May .....	0.09	0.03	0.062	30.15	29.84	30.068	19	8.70	84	63.70	14.78	84.71	57.73	52	69	54.62	8.60	4.75	8	0.66	
June .....	0.08	0.02	0.050	30.11	29.90	30.038	22	9.93	87	63.72	99.82	95.75	43.76	83	71	61.66	4.61	3.75	6	0.80	
Year.....	0.14	0.01	0.070	30.26	29.73	30.025	22	7.88	87	54.70	89.78	77.72	50.74	05	76	47.64	6.64	2.78	2	27.30	

1891

TABLE OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM UPON ITS ORGANIZATION OF AN EXECUTIVE MINISTRY, MARCH, 1845, AND SHOWING ITS COMMERCIAL PROGRESS FOR EACH YEAR BY DECADES, FROM 1849 TO 1889.

(Compiled for Report of Minister of Finance to the Legislature of 1890.)

	1845.	1849.	1859.	1869.	1879.	1889.
Imports at all Ports.....	\$ 564,941 00	\$ 771,763 84	\$ 1,555,558 74	\$ 1,821,364 14	\$ 3,742,978 39	\$ 5,438,790 63
Exports from all Ports.....	269,710 00	388,102 07	931,329 27	2,366,358 83	3,781,717 97	13,874,341 40
Revenue—exclusive of Loans...	64,045 55	166,286 41	287,758 34	417,956 33	839,918 44	1,495,023 02
Expenditures.....	70,537 03	166,480 20	321,544 20	468,050 15	747,848 74	1,393,775 27
Public Debt.....	67,815 36	nil.	108,777 33	126,568 68	388,900 00	2,599,502 94
Assessed Val. Real Estate.....	.....	.....	3,417,076 00	4,808,815 00	10,699,607 00	17,704,119 00
“ Personal Prop'ty.....	.....	.....	2,999,572 00	4,682,947 00	12,022,550 00	17,212,347 00
Estimated Population.....	92,221	84,165	70,277	59,973	64,230	93,100
Hawaiian Registered Vessels.....	23	78	65	61	63	57
Arrivals of Merchant Shipping at all Ports.....	47	180	6,366	10,528	10,023	15,403
Whalers.....	.....	.....	139	127	251	271
National.....	205	274	59,241	75,656	151,576	218,785
.....	14	12	549	102	25	19
.....	.....	.....	5	6	6	23



## CLIPPER PASSAGES TO AND FROM THE COAST.

The following is a list of the most remarkable passages between these Islands and San Francisco and other ports on the Coast:

- 1854—Haw. schooner Ka Moi, 13 days to San Francisco.  
 1858—Am. bark Yankee, 11 days to San Francisco.  
 1859—Am. ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.  
 1861—Am. ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.  
 1861—Am. ship Norwester, 9 days and 16 hours from San Francisco.  
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 9 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.  
 1861—Am. bark Comet, 10 days and 12 hours to San Francisco.  
 1862—Am. ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco.  
 1878—Am. barkentine J. A. Falkinburg, 11 days to Astoria.  
 1879—Am. barktine Catherine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.  
 1879—Am. schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from S. Francisco to Kahului.  
 1880—Am. schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.  
 1881—Am. brigtne Wm. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.  
 1884—Am. schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours fm Hilo to S. F.  
 1884—Am. schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.  
 1884—Am. brigantine Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.  
 1886—Am. bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.  
 1886—Am. barkentine Amelia, 11 days from Honolulu to Port Townsend.  
 1887—Am. brig Lurline, 10 days from San Francisco to Hilo,  
 1888—Am. brgtne Consuelo, 9 days 20 hours from S. Francisco to Honolulu.

## QUICK PASSAGES OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

	Miles.	Steamer.	Date.	d. h. m.
Philadelphia to Queenstown.	3,010.	Illinois.	Dec., 1876.	8 18 3
New York to Havana.	1,230.	City of Puebla.	June 1882.	3 13 11*
Havana to New York.	1,230.	City of Puebla.	July 1883.	2 23 45*
Havre to New York.	3,154.	La Bourgoyne.	June 1886.	7 5 8
New York to Aspinwall.	2,300.	Henry Chauncey.	1875.	6 14 ..
Aspinwall to New York.	2,300.	Henry Chauncey.	1875.	6 5 30
San Francisco to Yokohama.	4,764.	San Pablo.	July, 1887.	14 23 ..*
New York to Queenstown.	2,950.	Etruria.	Aug., 1885.	6 9 10
New York to Queenstown.	2,950.	City of Paris.	July, 1889.	5 23 38*
Queenstown to New York.	2,950.	City of Paris.	Aug., 1889.	5 19 18
Queenstown to New York.	2,950.	Teutonic.	July, 1890.	5 19 5
Queenstown to New York.	2,950.	Teutonic.	Aug. 1891.	5 16 31*
Queenstown to New York.	2,950.	Majestic.	Aug. 1891.	5 18 8
Shanghai to London.	—	Sterling Castle.	May, 1882.	29 22 15†
Amoy to New York.	—	Glenavon.	June, 1882.	44 14 ..‡
Plymouth, Eng., to Sydney.	—	Austral.	May, 1882.	32 12 ..‡
Yokohama to San Francisco.	4,645.	Arabic.	Oct., 1882.	13 21 43
Yokohama to San Francisco.	4,645.	China.	Sept. 1891.	12 11 55*
Yokohama to Victoria, B.C.	4,220.	Empress of India.	April 1891.	10 0 3†
Yokohama to Victoria, B.C.	4,220.	Empress of China.	Aug. 1891.	10 0 31*
Yokohama to Honolulu.	—	Oceanic.	Jan. 1891.	10 6 ..
Honolulu to Tutuila.	2,279.	Mariposa.	Jan., 1886.	6 7 45*
Honolulu to Auckland.	3,810.	Zealandia.	April, 1882.	11 23 ..
Auckland to Honolulu.	3,810.	Mariposa.	June, 1887.	11 10 35*
San Francisco to Honolulu.	2,100.	City of Sydney.	1880.	6 14 ..
San Francisco to Honolulu.	2,100.	Zealandia.	April, 1882.	6 13 25
San Francisco to Honolulu.	2,100.	Mariposa.	July, 1883.	5 20*
San Francisco to Honolulu.	2,100.	Australia.	June, 1882.	6 16 ..
Honolulu to San Francisco.	2,100.	Zealandia.	Oct., 1882.	6 10 45*
Honolulu to San Francisco.	2,100.	Mariposa.	Aug., 1883.	6 18 ..
Auckland to Sydney.	1,286.	Mariposa.	Jan., 1886.	3 11 50*
Sydney to Auckland.	1,286.	Zealandia.	Dec. 1890.	3 20 51*

\*Best on record. †Total time. Actual steaming time, 27d., 23h., and 45m.

‡Including all stoppages. †Steaming time; or a little over 36 days, including all stoppages

TABLE OF RECORDED REALTY TRANSACTIONS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1890 TO  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

(Continued from last Annual.)

PROPERTIES SITUATE ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU.

PERIOD.	Deeds.		Leases.		Mortgages.		Assgmt. Mrtgs.		Releases.		Bills of Sale.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Yearly rent	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
4th Quarter, 1880.....	183	\$ 160,868	73	\$ 29,027	133	\$ 453,784	10	\$ 16,918	54	\$ 78,723	45	\$ 88,334
1st " 1891.....	138	90,389	61	22,370	127	488,868	17	13,376	70	99,905	32	320,392
2nd " 1891.....	149	95,790	52	9,377	87	202,703	11	11,602	48	94,296	27	23,750
3rd " 1891.....	142	93,298	53	15,391	88	805,736	14	18,693	54	94,193	31	64,795
Total 1890-91.....	612	\$ 440,354	239	\$ 76,065	435	\$ 1,951,091	52	\$ 60,589	226	\$ 367,117	135	\$ 497,271
Same period 1889-90..	466	\$ 413,253	214	\$ 87,710	307	\$ 744,688	61	\$ 105,409	261	\$ 711,407	139	\$ 321,258

PROPERTIES SITUATE ON ISLANDS OF MAUI AND MOLOKAI.

4th Quarter, 1890....	75	\$ 66,424	16	\$ 1,800	13	\$ 95,675	1	\$ 200	7	\$ 7,850	4	\$ 5,136
1st " 1891.....	49	22,759	15	3,164	11	18,542	.....	.....	4	3,470	1	280
2nd " 1891.....	49	4,994	22	3,151	6	3,490	3	2,479	3	4,500	2	1,128
3rd " 1891.....	55	10,555	23	1,690	7	3,667	1	3,692	4	4,875	3	2,315
Total 1890-91.....	226	\$ 104,732	76	\$ 10,005	37	\$ 121,374	5	\$ 6,371	18	\$ 20,695	10	\$ 8,859
Same period 1889-90..	271	\$ 84,414	117	\$ 5,449	46	\$ 92,621	9	\$ 11,163	28	\$ 156,026	15	\$ 25,339

PROPERTIES SITUATE ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII.

PERIOD.	Deeds.		Leases.		Mortgages.		Asgmt. Mrtgs.		Releases.		Bills of Sale.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Yearly rent	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	4th Quarter, 1890 ....	65	\$ 9,689	20	\$ 2,916	24	\$ 24,611	12	\$ 14,603	11	\$ 77,383	9
1st " 1891 ....	53	15,989	22	2,945	20	35,970	3	881	7	10,720	7	1,143
2nd " 1891 ....	66	72,212	22	1,890	27	43,268	4	7,031	13	50,269	9	12,176
3rd " 1891 ....	55	16,025	18	4,969	20	9,515	4	1,751	8	8,662	10	16,283
Total 1890-91.....	239	\$ 113,915	82	\$ 12,726	91	\$ 113,364	23	\$ 24,266	36	\$ 147,034	35	\$ 39,469
Same period '89-90...	301	\$ 227,957	118	\$ 19,845	91	\$ 128,099	27	\$ 114,232	66	\$ 193,893	23	\$ 111,275

PROPERTIES SITUATE ON THE ISLAND OF KAUAL.

4th Quarter, 1890 ....	17	\$ 103,510	13	\$ 10,975	3	\$ 2,600	.....	\$ .....	.....	2	\$ 950	4	\$ 14,200	
1st " 1891 ....	23	102,731	2	400	5	4,020	.....	.....	.....	1	150	5	3,426	
2nd " 1891 ....	12	1,882	9	3,115	4	12,400	2	513	.....	.....	.....	4	2,340	
3rd " 1891 ....	14	105,423	6	365	5	6,860	.....	.....	.....	1	300	3	3,801	
Total 1890-91.....	66	\$ 313,546	30	\$ 14,855	17	\$ 25,880	2	\$ 513	.....	.....	4	\$ 1,400	16	\$ 23,767
Same period '89-90...	57	\$ 11,298	44	\$ 66,177	17	\$ 56,936	3	\$ 7,931	.....	.....	13	\$ 150,650	16	\$ 79,310
Total comparative—	1143	\$ 972,547	427	\$ 113,651	580	\$ 2,221,799	86	\$ 91,739	.....	.....	284	\$ 536,246	196	\$ 569,366
all the islands, ....	1095	346,922	493	179,181	461	1,022,344	100	238,735	.....	.....	368	1,211,976	193	537,182

TABLE SHOWING AREA, CHARACTER, ANNUAL RENTAL AND VALUE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

(Compiled from Report on Government Lands in Minister of the Interior's Report to the Legislature, 1890.)

LOCATION. District or Island.	Acres Total Area.	Acres Cane Land.	Acres in Homestead.	Acres Grazing Land.	Acres Forest Land & Mountain Tracts.	Yearly Rental from portions leased.	Estimated Value.
<b>HAWAII.</b>							
Hilo.....	40,135	5,450	1,628	268	32,789	\$8,718	\$286,618
Hamakua.....	241,440	1,708	2,300	210,000	37,432	4,302	205,686
Kohala.....	15,430	500	226	14,204	500	1,956	56,253
N. & S. Kona.....	151,135	2,000	1,745	95,000	52,390	325	83,998
Kau.....	89,908	1,350		43,558	45,000	1,130	118,000
Puna.....	35,000					30	35,000
<b>MAUI.</b>							
Lahaina & Wailuku	1,476	130		1,340		290	18,550
Honouaia	14,194				7,360		9,780
Kula.....	27,881		1,243	22,238	4,400	1,590	40,656
Hamakuapoko.....	13,805			2,805	11,000	575	17,775
Koolau.....	17,000				17,000		17,000
Hana.....	18,826			4,376	14,450	505	32,240
Kipahulu & Kaupo	5,078	162		1,616	3,300	168	5,444
Kahikinui.....	25,000			25,000		425	25,000
LANAI.....	47,000			47,716		1,050	43,000
KAHOOLAWE.....	30,000			30,000		250	15,000
MOLOKAI.....	22,175		†89	4,632	2,000	360	26,100
OAHU.....	‡28,315	*80	97	22,300	5,915	35,904	656,100
KAUAI.....	27,273	150		13,723	13,400	1,285	37,500

\* Rice land. † Fish ponds. ‡ 5,175 acres mountain and arable land reserved for forest preserve and water shed. § Honolulu city lots not included.

## SUGAR PLANTATION STATISTICS.

## NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PLANTATION LABORERS, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1891.

(Compiled from Report of Inspector-General of Immigrants.)

Islands.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Japanese.	Chinese.	S. S. Islanders	All Others.	Total.
Hawaii.....	762	994	5,232	1,203	62	201	8,454
Maui.....	523	790	2,234	1,031	44	163	4,785
Oahu.....	209	157	872	1,121		60	2,419
Kauai.....	360	529	2,191	855	118	219	4,272
Total....	1,854	2,470	10,529	4,210	224	643	19,930

Total number reported January 1, 1890, 18,959; January 1, 1888, 15,957.

## RICE PLANTATIONS STATISTICS, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1891.

ISLANDS.	No. of Localities.	Acres under Cultivation.	Crop of Paddy in Tons.	Product in cleaned Rice in Tons.
Oahu.....	21	4,454	13,360	8,907
Kauai.....	8	1,566	4,700	3,133
Maui.....	2	40	120	80
Hawaii.....	3	115	345	230
Total.....	34	6,175	18,525	12,350

The above table is largely one of estimate, obtained from the principal rice growers' agents, through the Chinese Commercial Agent Mr. C. Alee, but is admitted by him to be rather under than over the actual product. Good rice land produces two crops each year, averaging 3,000 pounds of paddy per crop per acre. As paddy loses one-third in cleaning, each acre, therefore, returns two tons of marketable rice per annum.

Labor for the cultivation of rice varies according to the quality and condition of the soil, and is augmented during the two harvesting periods of the year by about one-third or one-fourth. The number of hands engaged in rice culture, in 1890, was given at from 2,820 to 3,710 to handle a crop of 14,840 tons of cleaned rice.

### STATISTICAL APOLOGY.

The value of reliable Statistics pertaining to Hawaii, not only in the several departments of the government, but also in the various industries of the country, was never so much sought for as at the present time, nor its meagreness so universally acknowledged. Few realize the confusions and difficulties in the way of gathering together the information embodied even in the tables of this ANNUAL till personal interest leads them to an investigation. The compilation of material from even official sources is not, at all times, the most satisfactory labor, as evidenced in Mr. W. R. Castle's article on Taxation in Hawaii in this issue, and the recently issued census report by Dr. C. T. Rodgers. It is therefore a matter of regret that the usual table of Sugar Plantations, their locations, managers, agents, etc., is omitted. We have aimed for years to obtain a multum in parvo reference table of value alike to planters and all interested in the country's progress, but from disinclination of several of those best able to furnish the desired information to cooperate therein, thereby rendering a table of valuable features compiled at much labor and expense comparatively worthless, we have felt compelled to discontinue it, at least for the present.

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS, 1862-1890.

(Compiled from Finance and Board of Education Reports.)

REAL ESTATE.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	POLL.	HORSES.	MULES.	DOGS.	CARRIAGES	SEAMEN.	ROADS.	SCHOOL.	TOTALS.
1862 .... \$ 17,063	\$ 12,990	\$32,966\$	\$ 52,742	\$2,691	\$11,018	\$ 1,294	\$ 2,441	.....	.....	.....
1864 .... 18,877	12,669	32,245	52,562	3,080	10,038	1,384	1,872	.....	.....	.....
1866 .... 20,173	16,336	30,870	60,290	4,265	12,016	1,748	4,557	.....	.....	.....
1868 .... 22,360	20,197	30,086	61,541	4,824	12,654	2,125	10,212	.....	.....	.....
1870 .... 23,533	22,889	28,850	60,027	5,110	15,430	2,400	8,268	.....	.....	.....
1872 .... 52,353	45,320	27,841	53,006	6,140	22,271	3,125	5,894	.....	.....	.....
1874 .... 53,892	42,708	27,620	50,088	6,073	19,555	3,490	3,290	.....	.....	.....
1876 .... 58,645	47,988	27,372	48,194	6,012	18,676	3,087	3,056	.....	.....	.....
1878 .... 94,584	94,378	28,722	47,564	3,053	16,465	4,865	2,114	39,418	54,106	385,269
1880 .... 143,716	155,944	35,484	43,399	Insurane.	15,173	5,780	815	64,940	67,472	532,723
1882 .... 187,929	208,006	45,998	42,819	.....	13,995	7,125	642	90,041	87,322	683,937
1884 .... 223,100	254,286	52,964	21,975	.....	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	100,278	780,074
1886 .... 227,195	262,307	61,745	.....	3,303	13,315	10,635	114	118,250	115,298	812,167
1888 .... 352,362	299,974	63,115	.....	6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	120,872	119,565	885,987
1890 .... 339,390	329,908	69,116	.....	3,063	14,100	13,940	.....	132,286	131,100	1,032,963

\* Not inclusive of Road and School Tax. † Included in Personal Property.

ANNUAL INTERNAL TAXES, FROM 1876.

1876, Taxes Collected, .... \$162,880.	Tax per capita* ... \$2.84	1883, Taxes Collected, .... \$417,794.	Tax per capita* ... \$5.16
1877, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1884, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1878, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1885, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1879, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1886, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1880, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1887, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1881, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1888, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1882, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1889, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
		1890, " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "

\* Omitting fractions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, FOR YEARS 1881 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	OAHU.		MAUI.		HAWAII.		KAUAI.		TOTAL.
	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	Real.	Personal.	
	1881	\$ 6,471,868	\$ 11,444,557	\$ 2,917,424	\$ 2,294,478	\$ 3,503,565	\$ 1,809,224	\$ 1,156,075	
1882	6,648,433	10,437,076	2,498,268	2,562,374	4,604,736	2,861,151	1,229,110	1,660,474	32,501,622
1883	7,985,378	7,442,505	2,916,629	4,001,521	4,113,072	4,202,781	1,314,607	2,215,433	34,251,926
1884	8,099,585	8,609,814	2,853,983	3,809,716	3,622,172	3,948,213	1,158,824	2,134,389	34,236,696
1885	8,188,523	8,315,009	2,434,684	3,764,877	3,516,973	4,187,070	1,272,729	2,192,007	33,871,872
1886	8,156,902	8,821,149	3,227,050	3,193,842	2,983,107	5,228,127	1,235,625	2,109,245	34,955,047
1887	8,291,403	7,829,359	2,542,558	2,951,506	2,922,262	4,323,189	1,053,453	2,013,630	31,927,500
1888	9,245,204	7,095,444	2,748,171	2,852,519	3,440,859	4,486,280	1,295,831	2,043,745	33,208,953
1889	8,700,387	7,170,746	3,509,941	2,739,105	3,956,050	5,001,774	1,537,741	2,240,722	34,916,466
1890	9,463,526	6,700,754	3,309,698	2,848,184	.....	.....	1,614,414	2,389,528	.....

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM, MARCH 31, 1890.

(Compiled from Legislative Report of Minister of Finance.)

	12 % School Bonds	9 % Bonds.	7 % Bonds.	6 % Bonds.	New 6 Per Cent. Bonds	Total Public Debt.	Debt Falling Due and Payable During the Present Fiscal Period
Stock A..	15,000	.....	\$ 1,000	\$ 39,000	Issued in Honolulu, .....	46,100	Stock A, 6 %... \$2,000
" E..	500	\$ 2,500	.....	19,000	.....	13,000	" E, " " " " 4,500
" I..	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	" O, " " " " 1,500
" O..	200	500	.....	4,600	Issued to London Subscribers, .....	1,000	.....
" U..	30,000	10,000	.....	25,000	£200,000 @ \$4.90	1,873,900	.....
Totals..	\$ 46,100	\$ 13,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 87,600	.....	\$2,881,000	Total ..... \$ 8,000

**SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1899, BY INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS.**  
(From Report of Minister of Finance to Legislature, 1899.)

SOURCE.	INDIVIDUALS (41,908).		FIRMS (455).		CORPORATIONS (92).	
	ASSESSED.	COLLECTED.	ASSESSED.	COLLECTED.	ASSESSED.	COLLECTED.
Real Estate .....	\$ 128,268 84	\$ 117,180 75	\$ 17,630 07	\$ 17,373 27	\$ 42,599 97	\$ 42,599 97
Personal Property .....	58,643 05	61,690 93	36,177 30	35,989 87	74,555 82	74,553 82
Carnages .....	6,825 00	6,646 50	205 00	270 00	110 00	105 00
Poll .....	34,665 00	35,938 60	17 00	17 00	.....	.....
Dog .....	6,139 10	5,934 55	208 00	195 00	38 80	36 00
Tags .....	.....	595 80	.....	19 50	.....	3 60
Carts and Drays .....	2,224 00	2,134 60	766 00	762 00	1,600 00	1,600 00
Roads .....	62,452 00	64,335 00	26 00	26 00	.....	.....
Insurance .....	.....	.....	1,099 61	1,099 61	125 32	125 32
Schools .....	66,244 00	68,345 80	32 00	34 00	.....	.....
to per cent. penalty charge .....	.....	140 08	.....	2 22	.....	.....
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$ 365,460 99</b>	<b>\$ 362,942 61</b>	<b>\$ 56,221 88</b>	<b>\$ 55,798 47</b>	<b>\$ 119,029 91</b>	<b>\$ 119,033 71</b>

**TOTAL ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.**

Individuals, (41,908) .....	<i>Assessed.</i>	<i>Collected.</i>
Firms, (455) .....	\$ 365,460 99	\$ 362,942 61
Corporations, (92) .....	56,221 88	55,798 47
	119,029 91	119,033 71
	<b>\$ 540,712 78</b>	<b>\$ 537,774 79</b>



## TAXATION IN HAWAII.

(Extract from Hon. W. R. Castle's Essay on Taxation, read before the Honolulu Social Science Club February 27, 1890, and revised for the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.)

THE history of taxation in Hawaii is very brief. In early times the system was very similar to that of other savage countries. Taxes were summarily levied on what was nearest and most convenient. The old blue book of 1840-2 prescribes a poll and land tax payable in land or in money. The land tax was payable in swine. A large farm, a one-fathom hog; medium sized, one three-cubic hog, and the smallest a pig. Besides this there was a regular labor tax. In 1850 all taxes, except labor, were made payable in money. Women and children over 15 were subject to the poll tax at half rates. The land tax was defined by law in 1846 for ahupuaas and ilis. A fixed vote was established for small farms and town lots. The tax was upon the value, the rate varying with the annual necessities of government. Estates for years or life were also made subject to tax. Owners were required to make returns of value on or before December 1st of each year, failing which the governor fixed a value.

A labor tax, applicable only to natives, was also provided. Overseers were permitted to fine lazy people while in performance of the tax duty. Labor might be commuted at the rate of 12½ cents per day. A chattel tax (so called), which was really a tax on personal property, as well as a specific tax on cattle, horses, mules, asses, cats and dogs was, by said act, also provided. A discrimination was made in favor of home made articles of furniture, etc., the tax being 2 per cent. on value of foreign and 1 per cent. on home made wares. Horses, mules and asses not used for work were taxed. Milking cattle were taxed 2 per cent. each on valuation. Cats and dogs not useful in guarding flocks, herds or households were taxed \$1 each. All other chattels, etc., were taxed 2 per cent. ad valorem, excepting the property of feudal tenants, and such foreign imports as, having paid duties, still remained in the hands of the importer or his transferee. This last provision is remarkable as corresponding exactly with recent decisions of the Supreme

Court of the United States denying the right of States to tax imports which, having paid duties, still remain in the hands of importers or others in such shape that they can be identified and distinguished. Personal taxes upon \$200 in value were remitted to married people who had two living children. Taxes were to be assessed in accordance with the needs of the government, after estimating the probable customs and other receipts. If there was no deficiency, no property tax would be assessed.

It is interesting to note that the tax roll and estimate required the assent of the representatives of the people, at that early day recognizing the principle of control by the tax payers. Provision was made for tax sales in case of default, etc. By joint resolution in October 1846, soldiers were exempted from poll taxes. All taxes were made payable in money only in 1850. Cats were relieved from taxation in 1851. In the same year a school tax was imposed on foreigners, of \$3 on childless persons and \$5 on others. The Constitution of 1852 provided that taxation should be proportional, also, that none could be levied without the consent of the legislature. In 1855 an Act was passed to provide for the appointment and duties of a tax enumerator. Many of the provisions of this Act regarding assessments where returns are not made, form of oath to tax payers, etc., have been retained to the present time. There have been many changes in the laws relative to taxation from 1859, when the Civil Code was promulgated, till the present day; but the law as then enacted has been retained in its main features. These are, a poll tax of \$1 on all males between the ages of 17 and 60; a school tax of \$2 between the ages of 20 and 60 and a road tax of \$2 from 17 to 50. The road tax is now payable in money only. Horses were taxed \$1, subsequently reduced to 75 cents, and in 1878 abolished altogether. Mules and asses 50 cents, abolished in 1876; dogs \$1, with the addition of 10 cents for a tag in 1868. The tax of \$5 on pleasure carriages and of \$2 on working vehicles has remained unchanged. The tax upon property, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent. was increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent. in 1870, then to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent. in 1876, and in 1886 to 1 per cent. upon the full cash value of the same. The law of 1882 revised and consolidated the various Acts on the subject, and specified what is included in both real and personal property. It provided for a

tax on the business of foreign insurance companies, re-enacting a recent statute. Provision was also made for the taxation of mortgages as separate from the property mortgaged, assessing only the value in excess of the mortgage to the owner. Like most other attempts to shift taxes from the borrower to the lender, this law is practically nugatory, as most mortgages now contain the provision that the borrower pays the taxes.

The value of leased property for the purposes of taxation was fixed at eight times the rental. It provided for returns to be made to the assessor by all taxable persons, and restricted the right of appeal from assessment to persons who have made returns and claimed exemptions, etc. It made sundry other changes and improvements of minor importance. The famous Legislature of 1886 attempted wholesale changes in the tax law, whereby double or even triple taxation might have been possible. Much of the attempted legislation was defeated, but several important changes were made. Personal property now includes "household furniture and effects, jewelry, watches." The value of property leased was left to the discretion of the Assessor. Imprisonment at hard labor was provided for non-payment of personal taxes, together with a number of other changes, mostly relative to the assessment and collection.

The most important and radical change in many years is contained in chapter 36 of the laws of 1888, which creates the office of Assessor for each of four divisions, into which the Kingdom is divided. The assessor appoints and removes his deputies. He is paid a salary in place of the commission hitherto paid from the tax collected, but the deputies are still paid by such commission. Aside from the mere duties of assessing and collecting taxes, the assessor is required to procure all such facts and statistics relative to taxation as may assist in equalizing taxes and discovering and taxing all property. All tax and other statistics are by the law made public records. Once each year the assessors meet the Minister of Finance for the purpose of equalizing taxes as far as possible. Another important provision is that permitting the collection of personal taxes at the time of assessment, which has already demonstrated its value.

Having ascertained the law, let us look at results. But it must be understood at the outset that owing to the lack of a

statistical bureau or other central source of figures in the Kingdom, all statistics are open to a doubt as to their perfect accuracy. For instance, upon procuring a detailed statement from the Finance Department of the taxes for 1887, the total collection appears as \$409,701. The HAWAIIAN ANNUAL gives it as \$467,719,\* or considerably above the total assessment for that year. Final statistics for 1889 were not available at this writing, but taking the year 1874 compared with 1888, which covers a period of the Treaty and two years not influenced thereby, the figures are as follows:

	1874.	1888.
Real.....	\$ 28,004	\$167,300
Personal.....	21,322	164,780
Poll.....	14,200	36,130
Road.....	25,274	67,405
School.....	26,760	69,688
Carriages.....	1,930	7,360
Carts.....	1,628	4,356
Dogs.....	9,000	6,539
Assessment.....	155,295	455,706
Collection.....	143,160	421,491
Cost.....	13,200	35,500
Per Centage.....	9 2-10	8 3-10

The dog tax fell pretty regularly from \$9,000 in 1874 to \$6,540 in 1888. All other taxes showed a nearly regular increase, excepting that in 1887 the polls fell to 30,850, which is wholly unaccountable. The tax on insurance companies has brought in about \$2,000 a year for six years. The assessment of 1889 amounted to \$540,713 and the collections to \$537,775, which were covered by 41,908 different persons, 92 corporations and 455 firms, of whom 35,955 were assessed poll taxes. The population of 1875 was about 56,500, that of 1889 say 92,000. The tax per capita was in 1875 about \$2.52. In 1889 it was \$6.19. The increase per capita, it will be seen at once, is on property, for while the taxes on the person have about tripled owing to the growth of population, increasing from \$66,229 to \$183,220, the receipts from property have increased nearly seven fold, or from \$52,900 to \$343,900. It is rather interesting to note that the abolition of the tax on horses, they being trans-

\*This amount agrees with the table of Taxes collected for 1886 and 1887 as shown in the Auditor-General's report to the Legislature, 1888. The Finance Department figures do not include the school tax which is paid over to the Board of Education.—EDITOR.

ferred to personal property, did not produce a corresponding increase in the tax receipts from that source. On the contrary it probably operated simply to take off a portion of the taxes from the natives and Portuguese as the chief owners of horses. The total production of the country is difficult to ascertain, but the exports for 1875 amounting to \$1,774,000 it is probable that the total production amounted to \$3,500,000; on the same basis that of 1888 amounted to about \$16,000,000, the exports reaching \$11,631,000. In 1875 the production per capita was therefore about \$64, while in 1888 it was about \$174. A comparison of these figures with those of other countries is interesting. According to Edward Atkinson, the United States produces \$200 per head and is taxed in the aggregate \$5 a head. In England production is \$150, while taxes (exclusive of local) are \$12. France produces \$120 per head with \$19 taxes, while in Germany \$100 represents the annual production, and \$15.50 the per capita tax. We are, therefore, a very lightly taxed people, comparatively speaking. From our production the government takes less than 3 per cent. (2 9-10) against 2½ per cent. in the United States, 8 per cent. in England, about 16 per cent. in France (15.8) and 15½ per cent. in Germany. Yet in spite of our light taxation there are complaints and perhaps some just ones. In the first place the right of appeal is of little value to the ignorant and inexperienced. It is held that where the assessor taxes a verbal statement, an appeal lies. This is right, but how about the considerable number who receive blanks and are absolutely unable to read or understand the meaning of the perplexing questions there asked? The following facts were brought out upon a tax appeal hearing in 1888. Banana plantations in Pauoa were assessed on the basis of a valuation of thirty cents for each plant. This looked very reasonable, but when it appeared that five acres carried about 4,500 trees and that with buildings, etc., the property was assessed at \$2,000, it looked rather heavy, particularly as the planter was on leased land with only five or six years to run, at about \$50 per acre. Then the owner produced a bill of sale of his partner's half interest, made three months prior to July 1st, for \$30. The low price was explained on the ground that the bananas, failing to produce large bunches, they could not be

sold to go to California, and therefore only brought from twenty to twenty-five cents per bunch in Honolulu. The Board of Appeals was rather staggered, but thirty cents a plant appeared so just and reasonable that they could not bring themselves to put the value of the property at a low figure, so they cut it down to \$1,500, from which no appeal lay. In 1889 the same man received a blank on which he was expected to set out his wealth. He did not understand what was wanted, but was no doubt reasonably grateful for the crisp, handsome paper presented to him. When he went to pay his taxes and found himself assessed at \$1,500 he wanted to appeal, but was informed that having made no return no appeal lay. This is only one of many similar cases known to the writer.

In 1876 the tax on property was raised to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent., but to make it easier for the poor tax payer it was enacted that the tax should only be placed upon the excess in value of over \$300. The astonishment of the kanaka *kuleana* holder can better be imagined than described, when he was blandly informed by the assessor that his *kuleana* had grown in value from its former \$200 to \$500, from which he was entitled to deduct \$300, balance \$200—net result—tax of \$1.50 in place of his former \$1. That is, the judgement of the assessor was by law permitted to wholly nullify the law in its proposed exception on behalf of poor people. These are small matters, but important principles are involved which need adjustment. Much valuable work has been done by the new methods adopted since the Act of 1888, and it is likely that important results will be obtained by which taxation will be more nearly equalized. The burden of taxation on the property in the Kingdom is very unequally borne. The total assessed value of real and personal property in 1888 was \$31,082,200. The capital of the various incorporated plantations and estimated value of those not incorporated is \$29,816,000. Deducting \$10,000,000 for capitalization in excess of value we still have about \$20,000,000 or two-thirds of all property, yet the plantations only pay about one-fifth of the taxes. An examination of the tax lists leads to the belief that small property holders are assessed at full value, and in some cases far in excess of value, as, for instance, the banana plantation already mentioned. Large holders are assessed low, in some cases very low. An

owner recently wanted \$800,000 for his property and came near getting it. He was assessed for \$400,000, appealed, and his assessment was reduced below \$300,000. Another plantation was returned in July as worth something below \$120,000, yet in the following month or a little later the same owner found that his place was worth vastly more and sold a two-third interest for over \$350,000, and at the same time wanted to appeal because the assessor thought the place worth over \$200,000. Another property was returned at about \$25,000, and it is said that about the same time \$300,000 was offered and refused for the same property.

Some sugar plantations have been taxed at a total valuation of very little over the net profits for the year, and complaint was made of that assessment. The assessments of rice plantations on Oahu and, to some extent, on the other islands, were based on a valuation of \$200 per acre for leaseholders' interests, and this, even where the rents paid ranged from \$20 upward. But the valuation was based on the productivity of the property as well as saleable value. These few illustrations, taken from the tax records, show clearly enough that the burden of taxation in these islands is not upon the wealthy, but, as in nearly every other country in the world, is upon the poor and those least able to bear them. It is much harder for the kanaka in the backwoods to pay his \$5 personal taxes and the \$1 or \$2 on his land than for the sugar planter to draw his check for \$5,000 or \$6,000. We have seen that taxation is not for the sole purpose of revenue, but in some cases is to encourage the development of trade, or some other method of benefitting the people at large, or it is to discourage monopolies or certain forms of business. One of the crying evils of Hawaii is its land ownership. Two immense estates are said to own over one-third of the Kingdom. With one, the lands are inalienable; with the other nothing is sold if it can be avoided, or if an income can be derived from rents. If these estates could be cut up and sold in reasonable farms to small holders, it would probably add 50 per cent. to the receipts for taxes on lands in the Kingdom, and permit of a development in other respects which would materially increase the public revenue and the annual production of the country. It is a proper question to ask why the government should be deprived of reve-

nue merely because a few land owners desire to hold vast tracts and keep them waste; also, why the burden of taxation should be increased on the poor thereby. For the benefit of the country it might be well if a system of taxation could be so devised as to bear heavily on the ownership of land in excess of some given area, making due allowance for certain uses, but looking toward forcing the sale of large tracts of fertile lands kept waste, or undeveloped. Some further revenue might be derived from licenses. A tax could well be sustained upon corporations as such. At present there is no tax except a \$25 stamp on the charter.

Some method should be devised to compel a more equal sharing of taxation by the sugar industry. The treaty prevents any duty upon the sugar product, and nothing can or ought to be done to imperil either the treaty or the industry. While it is generally admitted that an income tax is one of the fairest that can be laid, yet the objections are so many that it does not seem wise at present to attempt that. But a law compelling the planter as well as others from year to year to make an exhibit which will show the real net proceeds of the business, from which a value can be placed upon the property, would be productive of a more nearly equitable valuation. It is the method used to-day to ascertain taxable value of the rice industry and no valid or just reason exists why the sugar grower should not be taxed upon the same basis. David A. Wells, in his famous report in New York in 1871, advocates the repeal of laws taxing personal property as such, and in place thereof and of existing laws to raise revenue from licenses, specific taxes on moveables and taxes on immoveables. Perhaps our conditions do not require such very radical changes, but we must recognize as a fact that, with us, the burdens of taxation press most heavily upon the poor and are not equally shared by the wealthy, and that such changes ought to be made as shall, as nearly as may be, equalize the burdens.

Applying to taxation in Hawaii the four principles of Dr. Adam Smith, it seems clear: 1st, that the burdens of taxation are not borne by the citizens in proportion to their respective ability. 2nd, that the taxes are practically enough, certain in amount and time of payment. But it is doubtful, 3rd, whether our taxes are payable either at the times or in manner most



likely to be convenient to the tax payer. They are payable now from November 1st to December 15th of each year, although taxes may be paid prior thereto. At that time the sugar industry requires fewer laborers than at any other time in the year, the crops are all in, and money is likely to be less free. It is true that a rice crop is coming off at that time, but so is a crop being cut in May and June, and at that date the sugar crop is coming in and money is plenty. 4th, Is our tax system so arranged as to take little from the tax payers except what goes into the treasury? Here again our machinery is very costly. The amount actually paid to the assessors and collectors is about 8 per cent. of the amount collected. To this must be added the cost of blanks, stationery, etc., and tax appeals. An examination at the Finance Office shows that this averages a little over 1 per cent. per annum of the taxes collected, so that nearly 10 per cent. of the tax goes elsewhere than where intended. In the United States the expense is all the way from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In Baltimore, Chicago and several other cities, the expense of collection is but little over 1 per cent. As compared then with the United States the cost of our tax system is very high. The year 1889 will probably show a still heavier expense, as, to the cost of assessment and collection, must now be added the \$14,000 of salaries paid to the assessors-in-chief. To compare: the collection of \$482,900 in 1888 cost \$38,380, or 8 per cent. while that of 1889 \$528,800 or less, will cost about \$61,600, or 11 6-10 per cent. These facts call imperatively for a change. The force employed might be reduced. If an assessor-in-chief is sufficient to assess and collect, then one deputy might well do the district, assessing and collecting, with a small addition to his pay in place of double expense for two sets of assistants.

There is room for much valuable work in the taxation branch of our financial system, and with intelligent and patriotic intent such work will no doubt soon be attempted. Let Hawaii take a forward position in solving the problems presented by the taxation question.

## DITCH OF THE HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY AT MAKAWELI, KAUAI.

(From P. C. Advertiser, written by H. C. Perry, Engineer in charge.)

THE completion of the Hawaiian Sugar Company's ditch, April 25th, 1891, to the lands of the company at Makaweli, Kauai, is one of the most essential factors in the building up of their large plantation at that point, thus adding another large element of wealth to the Hawaiian Islands, and good prospects of pecuniary success to the energetic promoters of this enterprise.

The Hanapepe stream from which the water is taken, is one of the largest on the island of Kauai, and it is less subject to fluctuation than many others, owing to its favorable situation and large watershed. Its numerous branches collect the water from the centre and highest parts of the island, and converge to a single stream some nine miles from the sea. At this point the two main branches come together, and it is at a point, five hundred feet above the junction of these two branches, on the east fork, that the beautiful Hanapepe Falls, 251 feet high, are situated.

The main watershed of the river lies directly in the path of the trade winds, and while rain may be and generally is falling a good portion of the year at the falls and higher up, scarcely any reaches the sea in the vicinity of Makaweli; a climatic condition peculiar to many portions of the Hawaiian Islands, on the western and southern slopes.

The porous character of the rock on the island is also an important factor in the steadiness of the amount of water in the Hanapepe stream, storing up the water in times of overplus and giving it out in times of drouth. This was demonstrated during the progress of the work, as in the heavy side-hill cuttings in rock, and in the tunnels, a considerable increase of moisture from the sides of the cuts, in many places, and from the roof of two of the tunnels was noticed after a heavy storm. This would be a small amount, of course, at any one point, but when collected from a large watershed would be a respectable percentage of the total. This refers simply to the deeper percolations and not to the natural drainage of the surface soils.

The general character of the canyon of the Hanapepe stream

is very rugged, with precipitous sides. In many places, noticeable at the canyon station and lowest pipe crossings, it has nearly perpendicular rock bluffs of about 600 feet. The very ruggedness of the canyon has been the chief reason in past times, of preventing the higher waters of the stream from being taken out to build up sugar plantations on the fertile lands lying in a broad circle near the sea. In fact the scheme had been by many deemed impracticable, but after the lease of the lands came into the hands of Hon. H. P. Baldwin and his associates, constituting the Hawaiian Sugar Co., the practicability of the scheme has not only been demonstrated, in the building of the ditch, but a system capable of irrigating 3,000 acres of very fertile cane land, by the cheapest known method, gravity, has been built at a cost not exceeding the first cost of a first-class pumping plant, doing equal duty and pumping to a height of 100 feet.

The water from the east fork is taken out at the foot of the falls, carried across the west fork, where it meets the waters of that fork, taken out a few hundred feet above the junction. Two low masonry dams built across the two branches at the points of divergence will insure all the water of the river at its lowest stages. This amount during the past year has not fallen below 50 cubic feet per second, an amount of water capable of irrigating from 2,500 to 3,000 acres of cane. The capacity of the ditch is 60 cubic feet per second, or 216,000 gallons per hour. The ditch is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles long from the head dams to the reservoir.

The difficulties of the conception of the best position of the ditch, from an engineering and therefore economical point of view, all lie in the first  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles, or from the head dams to the last pipe crossing of the Hanapepe stream. In this distance there are 16,100 feet of ditching, 12,300 feet of fluming, 5,570 feet of steel piping and 1,017 feet of tunneling. There are six inverted syphons in this distance. The first three are short, crossing side gulches, the last three crossing the water from one side of the main canyon to the other, to pass precipitous bluffs or to obtain more favorable ground for ditching.

The longest of these syphons is 1,923 feet, and the deepest 400 feet. The diameter of the pipe is 40 inches, of steel of 60,000 pounds tensile strength, and varying in thickness from 1.8

to 5-16 of an inch. The maximum strain is 14,000 pounds per inch, or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  the ultimate strength of the pipe. The pipe was thoroughly coated inside and out with a heated preparation of asphaltum and coal tar, laid in a trench in the ground or on prepared trestle work, riveted continuously in sections, and covered with earth or lumber to prevent the sun from melting the asphaltum or causing expansion. Pipe similarly prepared and laid in California has been found to be as good as new after doing fifteen years service. There is good reason to believe that fifty years is not too long to expect for the life of such a pipe.

Four substantial iron bridges carry the pipe across the river. Three of them are of 100 feet each, the other, of 140 feet span. The flume, of which there will be altogether about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles, consumed about 600,000 feet of lumber, and is very substantially built of redwood.

Of the ditching about two miles were cut from the solid rock, the remainder being in the ordinary red earth of the Islands. Five-sixths of the last  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles, or from the last crossing of the Hanapepe stream to the natural reservoir, was of this material, and the work was very cheaply done with the plow and scraper. The tunneling, of which there was a little more than 1,000 feet, was almost entirely in the rock, The longest tunnel was 373 feet.

The entire cost of the ditch, from head gates to the point where it leaves the Hanapepe stream and enters upon the lands of the company was \$152,013, divided as follows: 5,570 feet of piping, costing \$71,251. This includes \$11,321 for bridges, piers, etc.; 11,500 feet of fluming, costing \$46,225; 1,017 feet of tunneling, costing \$6,279; and 16,500 feet of ditching, costing \$28,258. This is within the original estimate of the cost of the work.

By a careful calculation of the differing grades of ditch, flume and pipe it was found possible to make use of an ancient crater (presumably) as a natural reservoir for the storage of surplus water. The full depth of the crater is utilized. This reservoir has since been enlarged to a depth of 30 feet. This natural reservoir is 27 feet deep and about 900 feet across at the top. When full, it has a capacity of 43,000,000 gallons, or thirty

hours' run of the ditch. To construct a reservoir of this capacity on the most favorable ground of the company's land would cost many thousands of dollars.

The land lying below the ditch and capable of being irrigated by it embraces 7,000 acres of very fertile cane land. With a cheap system of irrigation combined with the latest improved machinery, both mill and plantation, the future success of the Hawaiian Sugar Co. seems assured.

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### FRUITS, INDIGENOUS AND INTRODUCED, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(The botanical names of genera or species, are purposely omitted, having the promise shortly of an article in the scientific vein by a recognized authority).

**I**N the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL for 1886 was published, for the first time here, a list of the fruits of the islands and their seasons. While accuracy was not claimed for the table at the time, it was as nearly so as the limited observations of interested parties in the subject agreed upon. Intelligent readers will naturally understand the period of marketable fruit to largely depend upon the weather, more particularly as to dry or wet seasons, etc., and with this simple proviso the correctness of the list, as published, is largely confirmed.

Visitors have occasionally expressed disappointment at the little variety of-tropic fruit in market, as compared with the list referred to. To narrow it down to those obtainable of our street fruit venders, would be an injustice alike to the islands and those public spirited residents who have for years past, with painstaking effort, endeavored to prove the possibilities of Hawaii-nei in this respect. Hence, we have prepared the following brief description so as to overcome the liability of misleading which a simple list is apt to give.

**AKALAS** (Wild Raspberry).—This fruit is found plentifully in protected sections on the slopes of Haleakala, Maunakea, and other elevated localities, during early summer, but owing to its susceptibility to injury in transportation is never marketed.

**AVOCADOS (Alligator Pear).**—An introduced vegetable fruit. that is winning its way steadily. Supply good in market June to August, principally supplied from Hilo. Some effort has been made to export them to San Francisco, and with success, where care in picking and packing is observed.

**BANANAS.**—Obtainable throughout the year in several varieties. See ANNUAL for 1890. The cultivation for export is being extended to meet the steadily growing demand. As in Jamaica, this is confined largely to the China variety, the bunches being large and compact bear shipment well. The exports for 1889 were 105,630 bunches; for 1890 it fell a little below 98,000.

**CHERIMOYAS.**—Of comparatively recent introduction; a fruit of great delicacy which ripens during November and December; as yet not sufficient to supply local demand. It is known among Hawaiians as hua momona (sweet fruit). The Honolulu market is largely supplied from Kona.

**CHINA ORANGES.**—This small fruit of concentrated acidity is obtainable about all the year round; is excellent for preserves, and for flavoring. It keeps well and might figure as an article of export were it cultivated more extensively.

**COCOA-NUTS.**—Common to nearly all islands of this group, but while in market in limited quantities all the year round we do not find them figuring among our articles of export, though certain localities, of Hawaii especially, could supply almost any number. As yet no effort has been made to dessicate and preserve them, in which condition we might have the world for a market.

**CUSTARD APPLES.**—A limited quantity is occasionally seen in market during September and October. It grows well in several parts of the islands, but is not extending as rapidly as its admirers think it should.

**DATES.**—The date palm has taken very kindly to its introduction in these islands, and from its extension as a beautifier of our homes, has supplied fresh fruit during the summer months to those who favor it. Some attempt has been made to dry and preserve them, but they are not likely to lend variety to our list of exports for some time to come.

**FIGS.**—Of this fruit, there are two or three varieties, and

though in limited supply nearly all the year round, they are cheaper and more plentiful of late than for a number of years past. Several localities on the islands produce them in quantities, but we learn of no effort at preserving or drying them for export.

**GARCINIA LIVINGSTONIA.**—An introduced fruit that is held in high esteem for its choice qualities. Its season is July and August, but as yet comparatively few of our people are acquainted with it.

**GRAPES.**—Grown in small quantities in several parts of the islands for many years past. At one time Lahaina, Maui, produced sufficient for wine making; but from ravages of insect pests and blight its cultivation was abandoned; subsequently Wailuku produced favorable supplies. The past few years grape cultivation has been extended in this city and at Waialua, so that the past two years has witnessed exports to San Francisco while it was bare from its usual sources of supply.

**GUAVAS (Common).**—This fruit is becoming more limited in supply. Being wild, its fields proximate to market are steadily diminishing to make way for the small farmer, etc. It is unequalled for jelly. A few parties manufacture it in season, for home demand, but owing to the American duty on preserved fruits little is done in the way of export.

**GUAVAS (Strawberry).**—This cultivated variety, of which there are now two kinds, the yellow and red, are quite limited in supply. Occasionally they are seen in market. They are excellent as a desert, with cream, but their tender skin and quick ripening preclude the possibility of their shipment.

**JAVA PLUMS.**—This is another introduced fruit, but of comparatively little value, excepting perhaps as a variety for preserving. This tropic climate encourages two crops a year, about July and November. There are said to be two varieties, black and red, the latter being the choicest kind of the two.

**LEMONS.**—An introduced fruit, giving promise of good returns to intelligent cultivators in elevated localities. Seedlings, if ungrafted, after one or two bearings, gradually take on the coarse, citrous appearance and quality; this is more especially noticeable in the low hot districts, under amateur effort. Not yet grown in sufficient quantity to shut out importations.

**LIMES.**—These are not grown to be as regular an article of export as they should be, though they do well in several parts of the islands and are in market the year round. Our growers seem to be satisfied with the local and shipping demand. As they keep well and bear handling better than other fruit products there seems little or no reason why more could not be done with them.

**LITCHIES.**—This is an introduction from China of which it is insufficiently known to place on record here, though it seems to thrive well under careful cultivation, bearing its shell-covered fruit during the summer months.

**LOQUATS.**—A small variety of choice fruit usually ripening twice a year. Grown but in limited quantities so that they are a rarity in market. In season January and July.

**MAMMEE APPLES.**—A rich sweet fruit that has many admirers. There are a number of bearing trees in several parts of the city. In season July to November; not usually found at the fruit stands.

**MANGOES.**—This fruit, while not cultivated for export, is one of the few of sufficient quantity, in its season, obtainable at figures to warrant the venture. Care is being taken of late years for the choicer varieties, both as to size and quality. Its admirers bemoan the fact that it will not keep better, either in its natural state, or as a preserve, though occasional shipments of selected fruit to San Francisco have proved satisfactory. Its season ranges usually from June to September.

**MULBERRIES.**—Though the mulberry has been known to these islands for many years, its fruit is so seldom gathered that we fail to find it in market at any time, though it bears twice a year. Other parts of the islands are more favored in this respect than we of the metropolis, since it is not a fruit that bears shipment well.

**MUSK MELONS.**—Several varieties of this melon are cultivated for market supply, especially among the Chinese gardeners, and is of sufficient quantity to furnish the same at moderate rates. The finer kinds, however, not being so prolific are left to amateur effort. In season from about June to November.

**OHIAS (Mountain Apple).**—This is one of our tropic wild fruits that comes to market twice a year; attractive in appear-



ance and cooling in their nature they soon win the favor of strangers. They do not keep well, nor do they rank high as a preserve, excepting as a sweet pickle, but are to be enjoyed in their freshness in the months of June and November.

**ORANGES.**—Our market is virtually supplied all the year round with choice Kona or Waialua oranges, but at such full rates, at times, as to encourage importations from abroad. While oranges grow well in all districts, the two named are the only ones that devote attention to it as a business; hence, there is only sufficient for local demand and none for export.

**OHELOS** (Ohelo-papa).—This fruit is unknown in our market, but familiar to all who travel about the islands at high altitudes, and is a welcome and refreshing "find" with tourists, en route to or from the volcano. Ohelos and cream are fine as a desert.

**PAPAYAS.**—A new comer, on sight of this fruit, exclaimed, "Well! if here are not pumpkins growing on trees." Nevertheless, as a vegetable or as a fruit, the Papaya has excellent qualities, not the least of which is its digestive principle. If it were on sale in market more frequently it would become better known and appreciated.

**PEACHES.**—In response to early effort to grow fruits of the temperate zone in the tropics, peaches of inferior quality are produced in several parts of the islands, Makawao, Maui, probably being the most prolific locality. They are in market about June to September, in limited quantity.

**PINE APPLES.**—A large part of Honolulu's supply comes from Kona, where they have little if any cultivation, marketing the fruit during June, July and August. Effort the past few years to cultivate new imported varieties has developed choice kinds which find ready sale at high figures, both for home consumption and export. The cultivated pine apples come to market earlier, thus virtually extending the season. In fact straggling pines are gathered all the year round.

**POHAS** (Cape Gooseberry).—An acid fruit only occasionally seen in market, as it is gathered from its wild growth, principally on the other islands. It makes the best of preserves and as a jelly is a delicacy fit for the most epicurian taste.

**POMEGRANATES.** Several varieties are grown in private gardens throughout the islands, more for ornamentation of grounds than for use. Fruit ripens from June to October.

**PLANTAINS.**—This is a variety of banana found only in wild growth in the hidden valley recesses, the fruit is unfit for eating unless well cooked on being thoroughly ripe. From the firm character and slow ripening of the plantain they would bear transshipment well, but they are not in market in sufficient quantities to warrant a venture.

**PRICKLY PEARS.**—The fruit of the cactus plant is more common in the country districts than with us, but occasionally its white and red varieties are seen in market and would doubtless be more sought for were it not for their numerous minute thorns.

**ROSE APPLES.**—This is a dry kind of fruit obtainable from private gardens, June to October, and occasionally found in market. It has no particular value either as a fruit or preserve.

**SAPOTA PEAR.**—An introduced fruit, found only in private gardens, ripening the latter part of summer. Occasionally seen in market.

**SOUR SOP.**—This is another of the comparatively recent introduced fruits that is promising well; obtainable only from private gardens and seldom found in market. They are classed a choice fruit.

**SPANISH CHERRIES.**—This fruit, sometimes called Spanish plum, is limited in supply, but occasionally is seen in market in May and September, as it ripens twice a year. It is a more desirable fruit than the Java Plum which it resembles in appearance.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—This universal favorite of the small fruits is in season with us nearly all the year round. Those cultivated for market supply are chiefly furnished by the Chinese gardeners and are of small size. They are also found wild at high elevations on nearly all the islands.

**STAR APPLE.**—This is a recently introduced variety of fruit that is promising well in these islands, met with as yet only in private gardens. Its market of necessity must be local, it being classed as a fruit difficult to transport.

**TAMARINDS.**—Little use is made of the supply of this fruit either for home consumption, or export, though the trees are almost constantly in bearing the year round. In the Barbadoes the annual export of Tamarinds, preserved in syrup, amounts to over \$10,000. The American duty of 35 per cent. on preserved fruits works a hardship against us.

**WI, or VI.**—This fruit, introduced from Tahiti, is gradually getting more plentiful in market in its seasons, June and November, through the extension of its tree planting the past few years. The fruit is quince shaped and very fragrant when ripe, but does not keep well, hence will not likely figure as an article of export.

**WATER LEMONS.**—Hilo, Hawaii, seems to be the home of this fruit, which generally ripens in the months of July and October. Occasionally it is met with in market, but can not be relied upon. The *Granadilla P. quadrangularis* is a much finer fruit and does well in certain localities.

**WATER MELONS.**—The market is in good supply of two good varieties of this fruit, the past few years, the season lasting from May till the latter part of the year. Prior to 1884 or 1885 the replanting of the same seed had dwindled the product so that a ten inch melon was a rarity. Introducers of the ice cream and mountain sweet varieties found ready sale at 75 cents and over, a piece. These prices have been modified of late. Honolulu largely supplies other markets than her own throughout the islands, and a trial shipment to San Francisco in May, last year, realized from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a piece.

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**NEW TWO-CENT STAMP.**—In November, 1891, the postal authorities here received their new designed two-cent stamp, from the American Bank Note Engraving Co., of New York. It is of a neat and uniform design with previous issues of Hawaiian stamps, though it cannot be called a good likeness of Queen Liliuokalani, for whom it is intended. The stamp is purple in color, but of a different shade than the first engraved one-cent stamp.



WE give herewith a very fair illustration of Iolani Palace, though it loses here much of the rare effect of the natural scene through the almost total absence of the varied tropic foliage in its spacious grounds. This is the handsomest and most imposing of our public buildings and, coupled with the fact of its being the abode of royalty, it presents strong attractions for all strangers visiting the port of Honolulu.

The building is constructed of brick, with facing of cement and concrete block trimmings. It has a slate roof, and is finished within largely with the choicest furniture woods of the islands. The whole is designed for durability, and this is the impression conveyed to the beholder, relieved by the spacious verandas and its six flag staffs from the corner and centre towers. The design of the palace was from modified plans of T. J. Baker, a builder of some note at the time, and its construction came under the supervision of the late Robert Stirling, Superintendent of Public Works and his successor.

The corner stone of the palace was laid December 31st, 1879, (the anniversary of Queen Kapiolani's birthday,) by the Masonic fraternity of the city, at the request of his late Majesty Kalakaua, and its completion was celebrated, St. John's day, Dec. 27, 1882, by a Masonic banquet, held therein by the united Masonic Lodges of the city. The expense of its construction, as also, largely its furnishing, was borne by the tax-payers, the various amounts appropriated by the legislatures of 1878-82, showing a total sum of \$343,595.

## A VISIT TO THE SPIRIT LAND.

## THE STRANGE EXPERIENCE OF A WOMAN IN KONA, HAWAII.

**K**ALIMA had been sick for many weeks, and at last died. Her friends gathered around her, with loud cries of grief; and with many expressions of affection and sorrow at their loss, they prepared her body for the grave.

The grave was dug, and when everything was ready for the last sad act, husband and friends came to take a final look at the rigid form and ashen face before it was laid away forever in the ground. The old mother sat on the mat-covered ground beside her child, brushing away the intrusive flies with a piece of cocoa-nut leaf, and wiping away the tears that slowly rolled down her cheeks. Now and then she would break into a low, heartrending wail, and tell in a sob-choked, broken voice, how good her daughter had always been to her, how her husband loved her, and how her children would never have any one to take her place. "O why," she cried, "did the gods leave me? I am old, I am heavy with years, my back is bent, and my eyes are getting dark. I cannot work, and I am too old and weak to enjoy fishing in the sea, or dancing and feasting under the trees. But this, my child, loved all these things and was so happy. Why is she taken and I, so useless, left?" And again that mournful sob-choked wail broke on the still air, and was borne out to the friends gathered under the trees before the door, and was taken up and repeated till the hardest heart would have softened and melted at the sound. As they sat around on the mats looking at their dead and listening to the old mother, suddenly Kalima moved, took a long breath and opened her eyes. They were frightened at the miracle, but so happy to have her back again among them.

The old mother raised her hands and eyes to heaven and, with a rapt look of faith on her brown withered face, exclaimed: "The gods have let her come back! How they must love her!" Mother, husband and friends gathered around and rubbed her hands and feet, and did what they could for her comfort. In a few minutes she revived enough to say, "I have something very strange to tell you."

Several days passed before she was strong enough to say more, then calling her relatives and friends about her, she told them the following weird and strange story:

“I died as you know; I seemed to leave my body and stand beside it, looking down on what *was* me. The me that was standing there looked like the form I was looking at, only, I was alive and the other was dead. I gazed at my body for a few minutes, then turned and walked away. I left the house and village, and walked on and on to the next village, and there I found crowds of people, O so many people! The place which I knew as a small village of a few houses was a very large place, with hundreds of houses, and thousands of men, women and children. Some of them I knew and they spoke to me—although that seemed strange, for I knew they were dead—but nearly all were strangers. They were all so happy! They seemed to have not a care; nothing to trouble them. Joy was in every face, and happy laughter, and bright, loving words, on every tongue.

“I left that village and walked on to the next. I was not tired, for it seemed no trouble to walk. It was the same there; thousands of people, and every one so joyous and happy. Some of these I knew. I spoke to a few people, then went on again. I seemed to be on my way to the Volcano—to Pele’s Pit—and could not stop, much as I wanted to do so.

“All along the road were houses and people, where I had never known any one to live. Every bit of good ground had many houses, and many, many happy people on it. I felt so full of joy, too, that my heart sang within me, and I was glad to be dead.

“In time I came to South Point, and there, too, was a great crowd of people. The barren point was a great village. I was greeted with happy alohas, then passed on. All through Kau it was the same, and I felt happier every minute. At last I reached the Volcano. There were some people there, but not so many as at other places. They, too, were happy like the others, but they said, ‘You must go back to your body. You are not to die yet.’

“I did not want to go back. I begged and prayed to be

allowed to stay with them, but they said, 'No, you must go back; and if you do not go willingly, we will make you go.'

"I cried and tried to stay, but they drove me back, even beating me when I stopped, and would not go.

"So I was driven over the road I had come, back through all those happy people. They were still joyous and happy, but when they saw that I was not allowed to stay, they turned on me, and helped drive me, too.

"Over the sixty miles I went, weeping, followed by those cruel people, till I reached my home, and stood by my body again.

"I looked at it and hated it. Was that my body? What a horrid, loathsome thing it was to me now, since I had seen so many beautiful, happy creatures! Must I go into and live in that thing again? No, I would not go into it; I rebelled and cried for mercy.

"'You *must* go into it, we will *make* you!' said my tormentors. They took me and pushed me in head foremost into the big toe.

"I struggled and fought, but could not help myself. They pushed and beat me again when I tried for the last time to escape. When I passed the waist, I seemed to know it was of no use to struggle any more; so went in the rest of the way myself. Then my body came to life again, and I opened my eyes.

"But I wish I had staid with those happy people. It was cruel to make me come back. My other body was so beautiful, and I was so happy, so happy."

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The woman Kalima was alive when this was told me, and the one who told it had heard the story from her own lips many times. She always told the same story, and never ceased to regret coming back to her body.

C. E. HALEY.

## BATTLE OF THE OWLS, A HAWAIIAN LEGEND.

(Translated for the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, by Jos. M. Poepoe.)

THERE lived a man named Kapoi, at Kahehuna, in Honolulu, who one day went to Kewalo to get some thatching for his house. On his way back he found some owl's eggs which he gathered together and brought home with him; in the evening he wrapped them up in *ti*-leaves and was roasting them in hot ashes when an owl perched on the fence which surrounded his house and called out to him, "O Kapoi! give me my eggs." Kapoi asked the owl, "How many eggs had you?" "Seven eggs," replied the owl. Kapoi then said, "Well! I am roasting these eggs for my supper." The owl asked the second time for its eggs and was answered by Kapoi in the same manner. Then said the owl, "O heartless Kapoi! why don't you take pity on me? Give me my eggs." Kapoi then told the owl to come and take them.

The owl having got the eggs told Kapoi to build up a *heiau* (temple), and instructed him to make an altar and call the temple by the name of Manua. Kapoi built the temple, as directed, set tabooed days for its dedication and placed the customary sacrifice on the altar.

News spread to the hearing of Kakuihewa who was then king of Oahu, living at the time at Waikiki, that a certain man had tabooed certain days for his *heiau*, and had already dedicated it. This king had made a law that whoever among his people should make a *heiau* and taboo it before the king had his *heiau* tabooed, that man should pay the penalty of death. Kapoi thereupon was seized, by the king's orders, and led to the *heiau* of Kupalaha, at Waikiki.

That same day, the owl that had told Kapoi to build the *heiau* gathered all the owls from Lanai, Maui, Molokai and Hawaii to one place at Kalapueo.<sup>1</sup> All the owls from the Koolau districts were assembled at Kanoniakapueo;<sup>2</sup> and those from Kauai and Niihau at Pueohulunui.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Situate beyond Diamond Head.

<sup>2</sup> In Nuuanu Valley.

<sup>3</sup> Near Moanalua.



It was decided by the king that Kapoi should be put to death on the day of Kane.<sup>4</sup> When that day came, at daybreak the owls left their places of rendezvous and covered the whole sky over Honolulu, and as the king's servants seized Kapoi to put him to death the owls flew at them, pecking with their beaks and scratching them with their claws. There and then the battle was fought between Kakuihewa's people and the owls. At last the owls conquered and Kapoi was released; the king acknowledging to Kapoi that his *Akua* (God) was a powerful one. From that time the owl has been recognized as one of the many deities venerated by the Hawaiian people.

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### REMINISCENCE OF THE VANDALIA.

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HONOLULU residents hold in pleasant memory the long stay at this port, in 1888-89, of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, as flagship under Admiral Kimberly, that met such fearful destruction, with the loss of so many lives of her gallant officers and crew in the hurricane of March 17, 1889, at Samoa; but few, perhaps, are aware that Hawaii had occasion in earlier times to remember, gratefully, a visit of this same vessel. She arrived here the latter part of October, 1851, under command of Capt. Gardner and remained till April, or May, of the following year. The arrival of the *Vandalia* followed shortly, we believe, the threatened invasion of the islands by filibusters from California, and during her stay Capt. Gardner assigned Lieut. Reid and his marines to drill the Hawaiian troops—at best all raw recruits—so as to better fit them for any soldiery duties that might be required of them. In recognition of this service all port charges, including water supply, were remitted by the Privy Council, and \$200 was voted to be given Capt. Gardner for distribution among the marines, as a token of appreciation of the services rendered. The money, however, was refused as contrary to the laws of the United States, whereupon it was voted to be handed over to the Seamen's Chaplain, the late Rev. S. C. Damon, for for such distribution as he might see fit in behalf of sick and distressed seamen.

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<sup>4</sup> This day falls on the day when the moon is 27 days old.

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## INDIGENOUS HAWAIIAN WOODS.

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### A Carefully Prepared Description of the Woods of the Hawaiian Islands.

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[Originally prepared for Lionel Stagge, of Clement's Syndicate, and published in *Wood and Iron* (San Francisco). Revised for the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.]

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THE following description of indigenous Hawaiian woods is prepared from a cabinet collection recently exhibited in Honolulu by Mr. T. G. Thrum of that city, who is accredited with the distinction of having—through many years of search and enquiry—got together the most complete exhibit yet made of the different woods of the Hawaiian Islands. This collection now numbers one hundred and thirty specimens, over one hundred of which are indigenous varieties. They are arranged in trays of fifteen each and measure in size  $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and are half an inch in thickness. Nearly all have a mirror surface of French polish, indicative of the high character or value of these island woods for furniture and cabinet purposes.

The length of time required in getting a collection of this size together is accounted for from the fact that the habitat of many of the trees are confined to certain districts at certain elevations on one or another island. All the islands do not produce the same trees throughout. Ascertaining the locality of certain kinds a difficulty arose as to the right party familiar with the woods of the forest to procure the coveted kinds. This has been no easy task. The bird catchers and canoe builders of the islands, than whom there were few better acquainted with the various trees, are gone, and the Kahuna—who ranks as a “medicine man”—while naturally familiar with many varieties through their profession, it is more largely with the herbs and shrubs or small tree growth. Some aid has been obtained of wood-cutters, but their line of duty calls them into “belts” of either koa or ohia, in which but little outside the commonest varieties of the woods seem to be found. It has been found, further, that woods well known to the ancient Hawaiian are either lost or unknown to those of to-day. It is well known that a number of the woods had different names on different islands,

While these facts have confused and somewhat delayed the collection, in no better way, probably, could this confusion be undone than by the opportunity of identification which the exhibit itself would give.

The ravages of wild cattle have had their effect, and the decadence of certain known trees of the group point to the possibility of some varieties yet unfound as being lost forever. This fact lends additional interest to this effort to obtain a full, complete collection of indigenous woods, which is being largely enhanced in value as each new specimen is added.

The principal and best known furniture wood of Hawaii, not only for its beauty, but also for its quantity and accessibility, is the Koa, *Acacia Koa*, of which the collection shows four varieties, viz.: plain Koa, curly Koa, Koa launui and Koaia. This is a handsome reddish wood, not so deep in color as Spanish Mahogany, yet having dark streaks in the grain, which gives it a positive richness; especially rich and handsome is the curly variety, whose peculiar cross-grain of light and dark red is enlivened by a silvery cream, alternating wave, somewhat resembling satin wood. The plain is termed the common Koa, and the curly is reserved for choicer work, or used with the plain for contrast. The other two varieties are much rarer woods, and are of a darker color, closer grain and much heavier. The Koaia was selected in ancient times for the paddles of the canoes of high chiefs, for which purpose they were cut quartering across the grain of the log. It was also one of the preferred woods for spears, and served also for digging implements. The Koas gave the canoe builders material for their choicest specimens of marine architecture.

The next in prominent use at the islands is the Kou, *Cordia subcordata*. This is a rich dark wood that contrasts well in cabinet work with anything with which it is used, but the supply is very limited. It has been a favorite wood of the Aliis, or Chiefs, as far back as can be ascertained, and was worked up for calabashes, trays and sundry containers. The royal coffins for years have been made almost entirely of the varieties of Koa with Kou trimmings, and on each occasion has had commendable notice.

Another of the rich contrasting cabinet woods is the Milo,

*Thespesia populnea*. This was another favorite wood of the chiefs that was held in somewhat sacred esteem, and is referred to occasionally at this day as "kapu" wood. This, as also, the Kou, is found only at low elevations and near habitations, or where dwellings formerly existed. They are also to be had only in limited quantity, and now, as it is becoming scarce, its beauty and value as a furniture wood is better appreciated. A round center table, recently made for one of Honolulu's merchants, showed a richness exceeding that of Mahogany, being of a deeper red shade and having a more contrasting grain.

The Kamani, *calophyllum inophyllum*, ranks next, probably, in the Hawaiian's estimation, particularly this red variety, and is used as a furniture wood, for calabashes, and was used also for spears. The collection under notice shows two varieties: one a peculiar dark grayish ground and the other the red variety. The introduced "umbrella tree" would furnish still another variety. The name of this beautiful wood is a term applied to anything fair or of a beautiful exterior, hence the term "hookamani" for hypocrisy.

Two fine-grained specimens of a dull red wood is the Kauila, *Alphitonia ponderosa*, and the O'a (not identified). These are very hard, close-grained, heavy woods, and were used for spears, kahili, puloulou and staffs, as also for house framing and other purposes requiring durability. New wood of each of these varieties is seldom met with now, the old time spears, etc., furnishing the supply needed for presentation canes, ornamental work, etc.

The commonest wood of the islands, yet the most serviceable is the Ohia, of which there are four varieties, viz.: Ohia or Apane, *Eugenia Malaccensis*; Ohia-ha or Kauokahiki, *E. Sandwicensis*; Ohia Lehua or Kumakua, *metrosideros polymorpha*, and the Lehua Ahihi, a variety of same. It furnishes the best of firewood, is durable for house posts, wharf planking, railroad ties, etc. The first named is the fruiting kind and supplies the cooling mountain apples of the islands. In the flowering season this, as also the Ohia lehua, furnish the Hawaiians with brilliant red flowers with which they so love to deck themselves, and is woven in both legend and song. Some varieties have certain dye and medicinal properties. There is little variety in the grain

of the Ohias, the first and last named being much softer than the other two. The Ohias furnished the preferred wood for certain idols in the old time.

The Lama, *Maba Sandwicensis*, is found on some parts of the islands growing among the ohia, and gets to market oftentimes as an unknown firewood. This was one of the woods held in high esteem by the old priests and chiefs, and was the only timber allowed in the sacred enclosures of the Anuu, or handsomely wrought high wooden fence around the house of Lono (a heathen temple), except the idols, which were made of Ohia. It is the preferred wood for durability in water, and was used for tide gates to their fish pond enclosures. The specimen in the collection shows a hard, fine grain, of a mottled purplish gray color on a white ground, interspersed with black streaks.

Another wood found growing with the Ohia in the forest belt is known as Pua or Ulupua, *Olea Sandwicensis*. It is an excellent firewood and burns equally well green or dry. It is a hard durable wood, and those acquainted with its properties consider it as having a commercial value not yet understood. The outer part of the wood partakes of a yellow cast, with a brownish center or core.

One of the most difficult specimens to obtain has been the Hame or Mehame (not identified). This was known in early days as a fine cabinet wood, but is now unknown except in one or two localities. It differs from all other cabinet woods, having an indistinct, cloudy kind of grain on the light shade of dull red, streaked with black. It is difficult to season free of checks; hence, if found in quantity would require great care to secure returns for the outlay.

The Ke'a or Kalamona, *Mezoneuron Kauaiense*, is a hard, dark wood not unlike ebony, except that the Ke'a has a more distinct grain. Unfortunately this is also a scarce variety and is not of large growth.

Another rich black wood in the exhibit is the Uhiuhi (not identified), and is as hard and close-grained as the Ke'a; perhaps more so. It does not all grow so dark. A specimen from North Kona shows a reddish black color, while another from Kau is several shades lighter still. The Uhiuhi was used for spears,

war clubs, agricultural implements, tapa beaters, etc., and even as an edged tool.

One of the most striking specimens in the collection is the *Kolea-laulii*, *Myrsine Lessertina*, but recently recognized as possessing peculiarly handsome cabinet properties. It is of a mottled grain similar to certain growths of oak, but of a pinkish gray tint. Another variety of the *Kolea*, *M. Sandwicensis*, resembles the beech in grain, though not in color. Both of these varieties are well known woods to the Hawaiian, and are found on all the islands, the last mentioned being the more readily obtainable of the two. The bark is said to contain good tanning properties.

The *Kopiko's*, *Kea* and *Ula*, *Straussia Kaduana* and *S. Mariniana*, have similar characteristics of grain to the *Kolea*, though not so marked, and partake more of the dull red shade, more especially the latter variety, as its native name indicates. It is classed among the firewoods, but is deserving of better fate, and would be chosen for its cabinet qualities, doubtless, if it was of larger growth.

*Niu*, *Cocos nucifera* (the cocoanut of commerce), is better known to the world by its fruit than by its wood. It has a peculiar grain of a rich dark red with innumerable black spear streaks that are like iron itself for hardness. About the only purpose to which this wood is put is in the manufacture of canes for presentation purposes, etc., though the famous war drums of the olden time—known as the *Kaeke*—was a section of cocoanut log hollowed out, on the rounded top end of which was stretched a shark skin. A good specimen of a large size drum of this kind is in the *Kamehameha Museum*, and the wonder is how it was made with the crude stone implements of its day. The ancients prized highly the calabash made from this durable wood. There used to be one in *Kamehameha V.'s* possession which is probably now in the *Bishop collection* at the *Museum*.

Another wood of the same characteristics as the *Niu* is the *Hala* or *Puhala*, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, except that in color it is of a creamy yellow, with silvery wire-like streaks instead of black, as in the cocoanut, though there are some varieties darker. The leaves were used for thatching and are used also for making

mats, and fans. The Hala makes excellent firewood, and a charcoal superior to others.

Historic reminiscences suggest themselves at the sight of the Iliahi, or Sandalwood, *Santalum Freycinetianum*, since its discovery, simultaneous with the advent of Vancouver, brought the islands into prominence as a field for commercial venture. The China and Northwest traders of the latter part of last and opening of the present century reaped the golden harvest while it lasted, pushing their trade and demand so vigorously as to utterly denude the forests of the coveted article. American traders are accredited with having enjoyed the lion's share, in which John Jacob Astor was not behind. The business was inaugurated in 1790-91 by Capt. Ingraham of the brig Hope, who had been mate under Capt. Kendrick of the Columbia, visiting the islands a year or so previous. When the chiefs saw the mischief that had been done they laid a tabu on the cutting of sandalwood till the young growth could have a chance, but it was too late. It is still scarce and will probably never again figure as an article of export from the islands.

The Naio or Bastard Sandalwood, *Myoporum Sandwicense*, was next tried to supply China's demand for fragrant incense in their Joss houses, but while somewhat like the sandalwood, its fragrance was more pungent and not so enduring. It is said to be a good firewood, burning much like pitch pine. The term Naio is applied by Hawaiians to this particular wood only when young or in a green state, and when it becomes old, or the wood dry, its name is changed to Aaka. The specimens of both in the collection show no similarity, and two other selections of each (all from different parts of the islands) showed the same marked differences. The former is of soft grain, rather open and consequently light, while the latter is of a close grain, very hard and much heavier. It makes a durable house timber.

The Ulu or breadfruit, *Artocarpus incisa*, is a soft grained, reddish wood, very much like the Spanish Cedar. Its utility as a cabinet wood is hindered by its desirability as a food product, being in fact a vegetable of much nutrition instead of its misnomer as a fruit. The sap of the tree is very gummy and was used by the old bird catchers in searching for the rare Oo feathers for the royal feather cloaks. The leaves also were used for pol-

ishing, and the bark for medicinal purposes. Its wood was used by Hawaiians for canoe outriggers, poi boards, calabashes and spittoons, being light and easily worked.

A soft pink colored, close grained wood, hard and evidently durable, is the Ulei, *Osteomeles anthyllidifolia*. This grows in some places as a shrubby creeper, and in others as a straight and slim shrub without cumbersome branches, evidently suggestive for the spear uses to which it was put by the Hawaiians; the chiefs used Ulei spears in their amusement of spearing mice. Ulei kapa mallets and ukeke boards are also occasionally met with.

A'e or Hea'e, *Zanthorylum Kauaienses*, is a pale yellowish wood of close grain; used for spears, o-o handles, etc.

Aalii, *Dodonæa viscosa*, is a hard, fine grained wood of recognized durability, of a dull yellow shade; leaves used for medicinal purposes. Its wood was prized for durability. If an agricultural implement was required the point was obtained by burning and rubbing to the shape desired.

Aawa (not identified) is a whitish wood of close grain. The trees grow large and are said to produce an edible fruit, whose seeds have blueish coloring properties.

Ahakea, *Bobea elatior*, is a good, serviceable yellow wood, though not possessing any beauty for cabinet work unless by contrast with others. It furnished the yellow rims on canoes, was a durable wood for building, or made good firewood.

Akala, *Rubus macraci*. This contribution to the collection from our wild raspberry shows a hard, close grain, yellowish wood; useful for inlaying or small cabinet work.

Alahee or Walahee, *Plectronia odorata*, is another yellowish wood, but much harder and heavier than the foregoing. Its leaves furnished a coloring with which Hawaiians used to decorate or stain their calabashes.

In Aila or Koli, as it sometimes called, is recognized the common castor oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, which grows here in places to be quite woody, Its young leaves are deemed efficacious for head-aches by simply bandaging around the head.

Akia, *Wikstroemia foetida*, Akiahala or Kanawao, *Broussaisia arguta*, and Akiohala, *Hibicus Youngianus*, are all shrub woods of little or no value. The first named is used in fishing, for its stupefying, poisoning effect, and both leaves and seeds are used



medicinally.<sup>1</sup> The second named is said to produce an edible fruit.

Alaa (not identified) is a white wood of good, hard grain; also used in olden time for spears, or oo handles, and for house building purposes; resembles ash in appearance of grain.

A-u (not identified) is one of the hardest woods of the collection; and though but of shrub growth has a rich reddish grain that proves it of value for small work. Another wood very similar is the Pukeawe or Maieli, *Cyathodes Kamehamehæ*, though the latter partakes more of the Manzanita of the Pacific Coast, except that our product is not so deep a color.

Auhau, a variety of the Hibiscus family. White wood and of little value. The light weight of the Auhau, as also the Akiohala, rendered these the chosen woods used on the island of Kauai for their pyrotechnic exhibitions from the cliffs of Makaweli by lighting these fire-brands and throwing them off to descend gradually to the sea.

Aiea, *Nothoecstrum breviflorum*, is a white wood of close grain. The slender growth of Aiea, as also of the Kalia, *Elæocarpus bifidus*, were selected for ahos or thatching rods for house building and the larger growth for the rafters, etc.

Alani, *Pelea Sandwicensis*, as also the Kukui, *Aleurites Moluccana*, are whitish woods so alike as to be distinguishable only by their weight, the former being of closer grain and consequently heavier. The nuts of the Kukui furnish material for working up into necklaces, jewelry, etc. The kernel is rich in oil and furnished the old-time stone lamps with the needed illuminating power for dwellings; pounded or bruised Kukui nuts with salt are a Hawaiian delicacy at the luaus or feasts, that long preceded the civilized fad at afternoon teas of salted blanched almonds. Kukui wood is of little or no value, but the Alani, both

<sup>1</sup>NOTE.—A correspondent hands in the following information relative to the Akias: "There are two varieties of Akia; one the poisonous variety, is a handsome tree-like shrub; its fruit, leaves, bark and wood being poisonous in a greater or lesser degree. The Akia Pehu or Manalo (being innocuous) is, on the contrary, a shrubby creeper, the flowers, fruit and young leaves looking exactly like those of the poisonous kind, but the older leaves are fleshy and thick, resembling fruit more than leaves. They are filled with a thick gummy matter tasting somewhat like Gum Arabic. These leaves when slightly wilted have a pleastant sweetish taste and are given to young children as a tonic. The bark and roots yield a stronger tonic, having also cathartic properties being used for adults."

in wood and bark, are credited with medicinal properties, and the leaves were used for scenting Kapa.

The Apiipii (not identified) shows a peculiar grained and rather pretty wood of an odd shade of yellowish gray. Unfortunately it does not grow large. This plant also had fragrant properties which Hawaiians used. A recent addition of a somewhat similar wood is the Ahewahewa, (also unidentified) but finer in grain and softer to work.

Oha-wai, *Clermontia grandiflora*, as also the Oha-pueo (not identified) are white woods, light in weight and of little value. The flowers of the former are much desired for leis or wreaths. The latter bears fruit in clusters, resembling limes in color when ripe.

Ohe, *Reynoldsia Sandwicensis*, and Ohe-lau-nui are white woods of good grain, and if obtainable in quantity the last named would answer all the purposes of pine.

Olapa, *Cheirodendron Gaudichandi* is a variety of wood valued more by the kahuna's than by wood-workers. It is of light, porous grain, and of a dingy yellow color. Its fruit was used for coloring purposes. In some parts of the islands it is known also as Mahu. Olomea, *Perrottetia Sandwicensis*; Ohelo-laau, *Vaccinium penduliflorum*; Haa, *Antidesma platyphyllum*; Manono or Moala, *Gouardia coriacea*; and Maua or Mauea, *Hylosma Hawaiiense*, are woods that resemble the ohia's in color and general appearance of grain, etc.

Uluco (not identified); wood of a yellowish cast on a dull red, and of a close indistinct grain; said to excel the Uhiuhi for durability.

Ha-ha, is a species of *Clermontia*, and like the Oha-wai, has a pithy hollow in the center. The wood is white with a wavy satin grain. The gum of the Ha-ha was used as bird lime. Halapepe, *Dracæna aurea*, gives a white, pithy wood of no value. Pāpala, *Charpentiera ovata*, is another of similar character, but of very coarse fibrous grain.

Hoawa, *Pittosporum glabrum*, is a yellow wood of hard, close grain, and has merit as a fine cabinet wood. Another but very much finer grained yellow wood is the Holei, *Ochrosia Sandwicensis*, this was the preferred wood for canoe rims.

Hao, *Rauwolfia Sandwicensis*, is a soft looking, close grained

red wood; good for building purposes or for cabinet work not requiring variety in grain.

The Hibiscus family is well represented at the islands in the Hau's. The collection shows two varieties, a white and a black. Hawaiians speak of four, viz.: Hau-kea, Hau-ula, Hau-hele and Hau-koi.<sup>1</sup> In one or another kind they are a common tree throughout the islands, proving serviceable to the natives, who made various uses of its wood according to kind or age, and the bark giving them cordage material of great strength.

Hupilo and Pilo, varieties of the Coprosma, are yellow woods with brown markings of grain, light in weight and easily worked. The first named is the rarer wood of the two and the most noticeable. The trunk and root of the Pilo had medicinal qualities to the Hawaiians.

A very striking wood from its peculiar striped black and yellow grain is the Kaua'u (not identified). This specimen is from a tree found in the upper Hilo woods several years ago, and enquiry has failed to find its like, as yet, anywhere throughout the group.

Kaulu, *Sapindus Oahuensis*, is a dullish white wood and looks very similar to the white wood used by carriage builders. Kawau, *Byronia Sandwicensis*, is a somewhat similar wood of a darker shade. Both are designated as building timbers.

Kamakahala, *Labordia Grayana*, is another striking wood of the shrub class. The specimen shown is a gray wood streaked with black, and would work well in contrast with others. The flowers of this shrub are much desired for leis, and are referred to in song, "Ka lei Kamakahala o Nuuanu,"—the Kamakahala wreath of Nuuanu.

Koko or Akoko, *Euphorbia lorifolia*; a white wood noted among Hawaiians as producing a fine quality of charcoal.

Kokio or Pualoalo is another white wood of the Hibiscus family. The tree is classed by Hawaiians as medicinal.

Ko-pa (not identified) is a wood very similar in appearance of grain to the ash, but of a dull shade of pale or dirty gray.

<sup>1</sup> FURNISHED NOTE.—Hau-kea, Trunk wood used for calabashes and Poi boards, the bark having the properties of slippery elm bark, flower and leaf-buds are used for medicine, younger branch wood is used for ikoi or net-floats. Hau-ula is used for canoe outriggers (ama and iako), canoe punts and for ukeke boards. Hau-hele and Hau-koi bark and leaf are both used medicinally.

Kului, *Nototrichium Sandwicense*, is a fibrous looking grained wood of a yellow shade, very hard. A scarce wood.

Mamaki, *Pipturus albidus*, and Wauke, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, are soft woods of indistinct grain, the former of a pinkish shade and the latter white. These are the bark producing trees from which the Kapa was made. The bark and fruit of the Mamaki are the only known remedies with Hawaiians for consumption.

Mamane, *Sophora Chrysophylla*, is a close grained hard wood of recognized durability. Fence posts known to have been in position thirty years still looked fresh and sound. Used also as spokes for heavy cart wheels.

Mahoe, a new species, unnamed; shows good cabinet qualities. In appearance it may be said to be a cross between the Koa and Hame. It is one of the little known trees of the islands.

Mao, *Gossypium tomentosum*. The specimen in the collection is a white wood of rather hard, distinct grain that, if to be had in quantity, would be serviceable in house building, etc. The bark and flowers of the Mao were used for dying purposes in coloring Kapa.

Mokihana, *Pelea anisata*, a shrub; gives a close grained white wood. Its bark and seeds are very fragrant, which of recent years have been utilized in the manufacture of perfumery.

Neneleau, *Rhus semialata*, is a tough wood of light color and weight, furnishing the proper requisites for ox bows, for which purpose it is largely used.

Na-u, (not identified) is a recent addition to the collection, though well known to Hawaiians for its dye properties. The wood is hard, of fine grain and of a beautiful reddish color in the centre, shading into yellow on the outsides.

Noni, *Morinda citrifolia*; a yellow wood of smooth grain, soft to work. It was used for making pipes, canes, and calabashes of small size. It is not of large growth. The Noni is one of the Kahuna's stand-by's; claiming medicinal properties for it. It bears a fruit often termed the wild fig, which is eaten in times of scarcity of food.

Paihi (not identified) is a wood of striped pink grain, somewhat tough in its character; used in Kona, Hawaii for canoe paddles.

Pamakani, *Phyllanthus Sandwicensis*, is another of the white

woods of no special cabinet value. Its leaves are used as a medicine among the natives.

Poola (not identified) is of soft grain like the Pilo's, but of a darker shade of brown.

Puawa—the well known guava—*Pisidium Guayava*. This is a very hard, closed grained wood of pale pinkish slate color, but known only as a firewood. Its fruit furnishes the choicest of jellies.

Wiliwili, *Erythrina monosperma*, is a specimen of wood that looks well, but is so light and porous that its uses are limited to cork purposes, such as floats for nets, outriggers of canoes, etc.

The collection contains a number of other specimens the names of which are yet unsolved. The list of island woods calls for some twenty or twenty-five more if obtainable.

In the attempt to describe this collection, the writer finds much difficulty to portray accurately, in brief space, the beauty of grain and shades of color to set the same intelligently before the reader. Colors, however, and even grain are sometimes found to vary according to soil and climate, and further experience in this interesting search may show differences in the foregoing.


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## OURSELVES.

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THANKS to the artistic skill of Mr. R. C. Barnfield, of this city, for his typical cover design for the ANNUAL, and to the Electro-light Engraving Co., of New York, for its reproduction, as also for the plates illustrating Prof. A. B. Lyons' article on "Hawaiian Land Shells," from photograph originals, we are enabled to come before the public with fresh attractions, as an evidence of our appreciation of the public confidence in our labors. Naturally we are proud of our new dress, and may be pardoned the feeling of satisfaction at our improved appearance, typographically and otherwise.

The tables and pages of the ANNUAL have so multiplied that it has necessitated the preparation of an index, which is appended hereto, and which will be a feature hereafter, thereby materially enhancing the value of the ANNUAL as a handy reference book.



## ONE DAY AT MOLOKAI.

[In view of the erroneous statements published abroad, from time to time, relative to the unfortunates assigned to the Leper Settlement at Molokai, the following account of a visit, in April last, by one who wished to "see and be satisfied" of the truth or falsity of the views expressed relative to their condition, is here given at our solicitation. The writer, while modestly preferring to be unknown, frankly testifies to the fact of there being nothing left undone by the government for their comfort and well being, that philanthropy and medical skill can suggest.—ED. HAWAIIAN ANNUAL.]

**A**S helping to dispel some false ideas abroad relative to the lepers and their settlement at Molokai, the following impressions from a personal visit may not be amiss, especially as they are but the rambling, yet candid thoughts from one who does not know which man to hurrah for, in witnessing the "tug of war" between Bill McKinley and Free Trade, and to whom the treaty of Westphalia and the Diet of Worms are alike distasteful. Such an one ought surely to be free from any charge of political trickery, in presenting some recollections of a day, never to be forgotten, spent on the far-famed Island of Molokai. We would not have you stand afar off and cry "unclean." Come with us, and let us retrace those steps. Let us throw off the shackles of politics; lay aside the blinders of religious sects, and go. Father Damien and pastor Hanaloa sleep, and other laborers now occupy the field, and still life and death go on there as before.

An eight or ten hours trip by steamer brings us to the usually quiet bay on the North of the Island. From here we can look upon the comparatively level cape or peninsula, upon which the two settlements are located—Kalawao on the East, and Kalau-papa on the West—separated by a natural rise of land, and connected by a good carriage road. On the North, East and West is the ocean, while on the South, the mountains rise almost perpendicularly to a height of from one to two thousand feet, and, where not precipitous, are so densely wooded that nature has a well-nigh impregnable fortress for her so called unfortunates. Certainly, it is one of the most enchanting spots on the Islands. Short valleys that vie with Iao are here, and vegetation that suggests the "Garden Island," with all those wondrous shades of green. Here the trade winds blow unimpeded while the hot South wind can not intrude.

And here they "live and move, and have their being"—those 1,190 souls,<sup>1</sup> whom disease, and the Board of Health have undertaken to adopt. What their past has been, we will not recall; what their future, we will not predict, but take them as they are, now in the spring of '91.

They are gathering at the landing; some on foot, but more on horseback, for riding is a common pastime here, and these lepers have more horses at their disposal than any other community of natives on the Islands. They take keen enjoyment in the sport too, and are good horsemen. On reaching the landing, they gather about us in curious groups, and give us hearty "alohas" and welcomes, as we pass among them, while the "band boys" (also lepers) play native airs at their band stand close by. Now we follow them to their houses, neat cottages, and scattered over the sloping plain and along the road leading to Kalawao. We enter and visit with them, and they repeatedly affirm that they are happy and contented, and would not wish to return to their former homes, if it were possible. They are comfortable, well-housed, clothed, fed, and cared for. By actual comparison their homes are neater, and their general appearance better than that of the average Hawaiian in Honolulu. In case of illness, the Government Physician attends them, and if the disease takes an acute form, they are moved to the hospital and cared for, until relieved by medicine or death. If they are well, and wish to work, they are paid for it. If they are unruly, there is a prison; if religious, churches; if scholarly, schools; if rambling, beautiful valleys with an abundance of guavas and ohias growing wild, while those most prodigal of "leis" may have their desires satisfied with maile and ginger blossoms. But let us cross the ridge which separates the two divisions of the settlement, for thus far we have been in Kalaupapa with its Superintendent's Home, hospital, prison, girls' school and churches. Now we see Kalawao, not at a glance, but by successive peeps, as the windings of the road reveal it. Here are the lepers' cottages, as at Kalaupapa, here the Government Physician's residence, the guest house,<sup>2</sup> where visitors may stay, the boys' school<sup>3</sup> and three churches. One of these is the world renowned Kalawao church.

<sup>1</sup> Present number, Nov. 27, 1143.

<sup>2</sup> Since done away with. <sup>3</sup> Now termed the Boy's Home.

A small wooden building, close beside which is an ordinary heap of dust, mingling with the dust of him whom the public knew as Father Damien, and to whom distance and report have lent great enchantment. We have not time for enchantment, or disenchantment, but hold on our course, and notice next that those upon whom the disease has a more deadly hold, are assigned to this station, that they may be apart, and not infect those upon whom it has a lighter hold, and so increase the evil. According to this grading the Boy's school rightly belongs here, for the boys are far worse victims to the disease than the girls, and there are more of them too. Anything but pleasant to look upon, were the features of some of those boys, and still, the entire school of over eighty, sang native songs beautifully in chorus with one of their own number as chorister. They may not compare with Kamehamehas<sup>1</sup> in this art, nor the girls with Kawaihaos,<sup>2</sup> but they do sing with perhaps even greater enjoyment than these their brothers and sisters, and with equal sweetness of voice:

Leprosy, as it exists on this Island, deals kindly with its victims, as far as it is possible for death to use kindness in dealing with life, for it often sends out its anesthetic fangs to deaden the nerves, before it creeps on to complete the destruction. There is not the actual suffering here that we often picture, and we must remember that not all the deaths are from leprosy, although, in some cases, this disease may be the primary cause of susceptibility to others.

May it not be that some of us are holding before our eyes the dark picture of Lew Wallace, with its prison walls, squalor and starvation, thus obscuring our view of the Molokaians, with their free out-door life? They are the same, happy, ease loving beings, here as elsewhere, generous to a fault (especially if it be their own) and extremely human and native.

Are their bright faces the ones we have learned of in fiction and faction, "veiled in tears" and surrounded with a halo of "abject misery?" They must be; but the ideal often differs from the real, in an exact ratio to the distance, and when this difference is multiplied by the square of ignorance and prejudice, the original quantity is scarcely recognizable. Such mathema-

<sup>1</sup> Kamehameha Schools. <sup>2</sup> Kawaihae Female Seminary.



tical calculations come to the aid of one who visits this Leper Settlement for the first time, and by deducting therefrom an original problem, we conclude that neither the Government, nor island philanthropists, have been ciphers in providing for the well-being of these lepers.

Did they mourn when they parted with their friends, to seek their retreat? yea, verily; but do we not all likewise at partings with friends? and are we or they, for that reason, about to be transported to Sheol?

We would like to tarry with them longer, and look more carefully into the leper problem, but it is time to return to the landing, as our craft is soon to sail. Again they gather on the shore to say "Aloha nui," and fade from sight but not from memory.

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### A FEW HAWAIIAN LAND SHELLS.

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(Contributed to the HAWAIIAN ANNUAL by Prof. A. B. Lyons.)

HAWAII NEI is remarkable for the great variety and beauty of its "tree shells;" "the jewelry of our forests," they have been aptly termed. In the absence of any accessible treatise containing descriptions of the numerous species, want which we understand Prof. Baldwin does not intend to leave much longer unsatisfied, I have made the experiment of photographing a small collection of these shells, and the plates have been reproduced with gratifying fidelity by the engraver's art for the benefit of readers of the ANNUAL. It remains only to name the shells thus represented, and to give such description of their actual colors as shall enable the reader to identify by the aid of the plates specimens of the shells themselves. A few of the species I am myself unable to identify with any that have been hitherto described, and there remain no doubt many species as yet unknown to naturalists, in spite of the number and enthusiasm of our collectors in this department.

It may be remarked that while, on the whole, the color values of the several shells in the plates has been pretty correctly represented by the photographic representations, there are notable exceptions. Greens, yellows and reds particularly appear much

too dark. In Plate I the eye singles out as dark shells Nos. 21, 23, 31 and 35, and one might add to these 10, 12, 14, 25 and 33. The photograph represents as equally dark the green of Nos. 2, 8, 16 (upper shell) and 29, the yellows of Nos. 3 (lower shell), 5, 6 and 7, the pale reddish tints of Nos. 32 and 34 and the light brownish tint of No. 18. The stripes that are conspicuous in the shells of Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 21 and 29, as well as the distinct markings of Nos. 20 and 33 are quite lost in the photographic reproduction. In Plate II again, Nos. 6 and 10, which are light shells, appear as dark as 7, 8 and 9, which are correctly represented. No. 15, from its yellowish tone, is represented quite dark, whereas it is nearly white. No. 20, a pale reddish brown, is rendered as a very dark shell; other examples are in No. 25, which is pale citron yellow with strongly contrasting brown stripes, 26 which is white with light rust colored shadings, and Nos. 31, 33 and 35, where gray browns appear as black. In No. 23 the distinct bands of golden yellow and chestnut brown are undiscriminated in the photograph.

The pictures represent the shells as six-tenths their true length and breadth. Thus No. 18 of Plate I is almost exactly 25 mm. or one inch long, its length in the picture being 15 mm. or about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

#### PLATE I.

No. 1. *Achatinella* ——— (perhaps undescribed.) Habitat; Ewa, Oahu. Color: ground nearly white or pale yellow, especially toward the base, with numerous fine lines or bands of pale gray, brown and black. A small but very attractive shell. Not common.

No. 2. *Bulinella rugosa*, Newc. Ewa, Oahu. Deep green shading to white at apex; sutural stripe dark brown. Perhaps distinct from No. 27 of Plate II.

No. 3. *Partulina* (?) *bella*, Rve. Molokai. Lower shell (type) banded tawny yellow and white, upper shell (uncommon) white with line nearly black.

No. 4. *Achatinella livida*, Swains. Waialua, Oahu. Upper shell shaded greenish brown, with brown sutural stripe, lower shell pale olive green.

No. 5. *Achatinella curta*, Newc. Waialua, Oahu. Yellow,



PLATE I.



shading to white at apex, with deep brown sutural band. This contrast of colors is not at all shown in the photograph.

No. 6. *Bulimella pulcherrima*, Swains. Waialua, Oahu. Yellow with brown bands, but the strong contrast of colors is lost in the photograph.

No. 7. *Achatinella diversa*, Gul. Palolo, Oahu. Banded white and tawny yellow.

No. 8. *Achatinella Johnsorii*, Newc. Manoa, Oahu. Ground green to greenish yellow, with brown bands.

No. 9. *Achatinella varia*, Gul. Palolo, Oahu. Ground white with transverse rufous striæ, giving the effect of flesh color, with light brown bands.

No. 10. *Bulimella viridans*, Migh. Manoa, Oahu. Green with striæ of deeper shade. Lip roseate.

No. 11. *Partulina terebra*, Newc. East Maui. Creamy white.

No. 12. *Partulina marmorata*, Gould. East Maui. Grayish chocolate with zigzag whitish markings.

No. 13. *Partulina eburnea*, Gul. East Maui. Fulvous with bands of pale brown and white.

No. 14. *Partulina pyramidalis*, Gul. East Maui. Light brown with whitish band and mottlings.

No. 15. *Achatinella fucosa*, Frick. Oahu. Ground gray with zigzag markings of cinereous brown. The shell strongly resembles in appearance *Partulina*.

No. 16. *Achatinella Stewartii*, Green. Manoa, Oahu. Pale yellow to yellowish green or tawny yellow with brown sutural band.

No. 17. *Achatinella Dunkeri*, Cumming. Pauoa, Oahu. Ground tawny or cream color with pale brown or rufous striæ.

No. 18. *Achatinella Dunkeri*, Cum. passing into *A. vulpina*, Fer. Makiki, Oahu. (Not now found in the locality.) Color paler and markings less distinct than in No. 17. General effect of color pale brownish yellow.

No. 19. *Achatinella bi-lineata*, Rve. Makiki, Oahu. (No longer found in the locality.) Ground pale citron yellow, paler above, with brown bands.

No. 20. *Achatinella plumata*, Gul. Waialae, Oahu. Ground

dull green in lower part of shell, purplish in upper, with brownish striæ and bands, apex and sutural line whitish.

No. 21. *Apex tuberans* (?), Gul. Ewa, Oahu. Ground brownish gray with grayish brown striæ and bands. Apex white. Lip purplish brown.

No. 22. *Apex cestus*, Newc. Palolo, Oahu. (Not now found in the locality.) Banded white and brownish gray. Colored bands variegated with darker striæ.

No. 23. *Apex apicata*, Newc. Waialua, Oahu. Very dark gray, nearly black, with lighter, somewhat reddish striæ. Apex corneous brown. The typical shell is of a lighter color, like No. 34, Plate II.

No. 24. *Apex versicolor*, Gul. Waialua, Oahu. Pale flesh tint with gray to brown lines and bands. Lip roseate.

No. 25. *Apex decora*, Pfr. Tantalus Crater, Oahu. (No longer found in the locality.) Banded white and rich deep brown.

No. 26. *Apex* ———. Waialua, Oahu. Probably an undescribed species, and now extinct. White with delicate, interrupted pale brown lines.

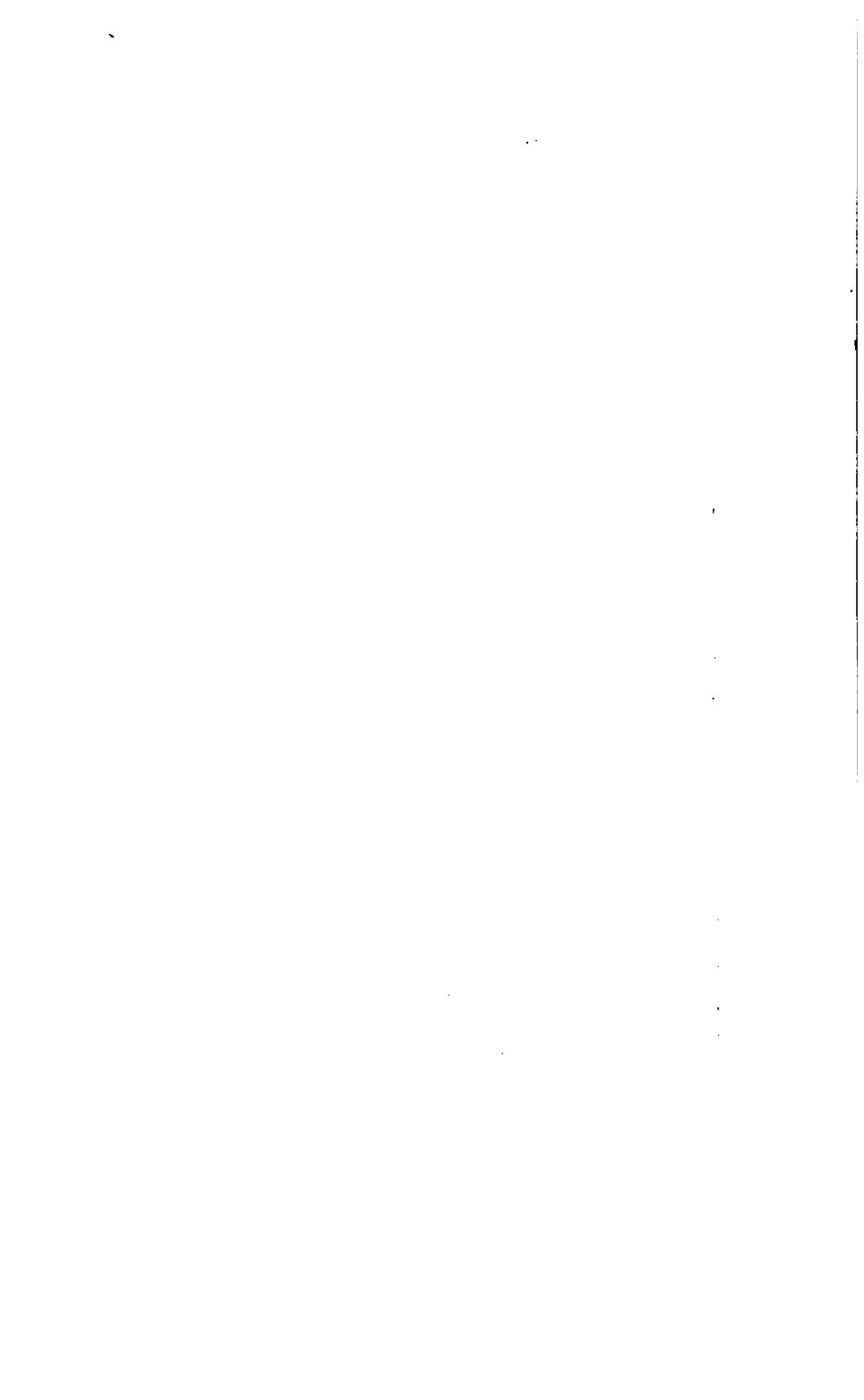
No. 27. *Apex* ———. Ewa, Oahu. Perhaps a cross between No. 21 and No. 28. A number of specimens were found all just alike, but confined to a very limited area. Gray with striæ and obscure bands of deeper, brownish shade.

No. 28. *Apex pallida* (?), Nutt. Ewa, Oahu. The shell resembles exactly in shape and coloring *A. pallida*, but is scarcely half the size. The species is found from Manoa to Halawa and probably still further west. White with brown lines; lower part of shell in some specimens brownish yellow.

No. 29. *Bulimella Byronii*, Wood. Waialua, Oahu. Olive or brownish green with striæ of deeper shade and brown sutural band.

No. 30. *Partulina* (?) *Nattii*, Hartman and Baldwin. East Maui. Banded white and brown; sometimes shaded brownish yellow at base.

No. 31. *Amastra* (?) *carinata*. East Maui. Tawny ground nearly covered, except near mouth of shell with dirty brown epidermis, to which lumps of earthy matter are often adherent.



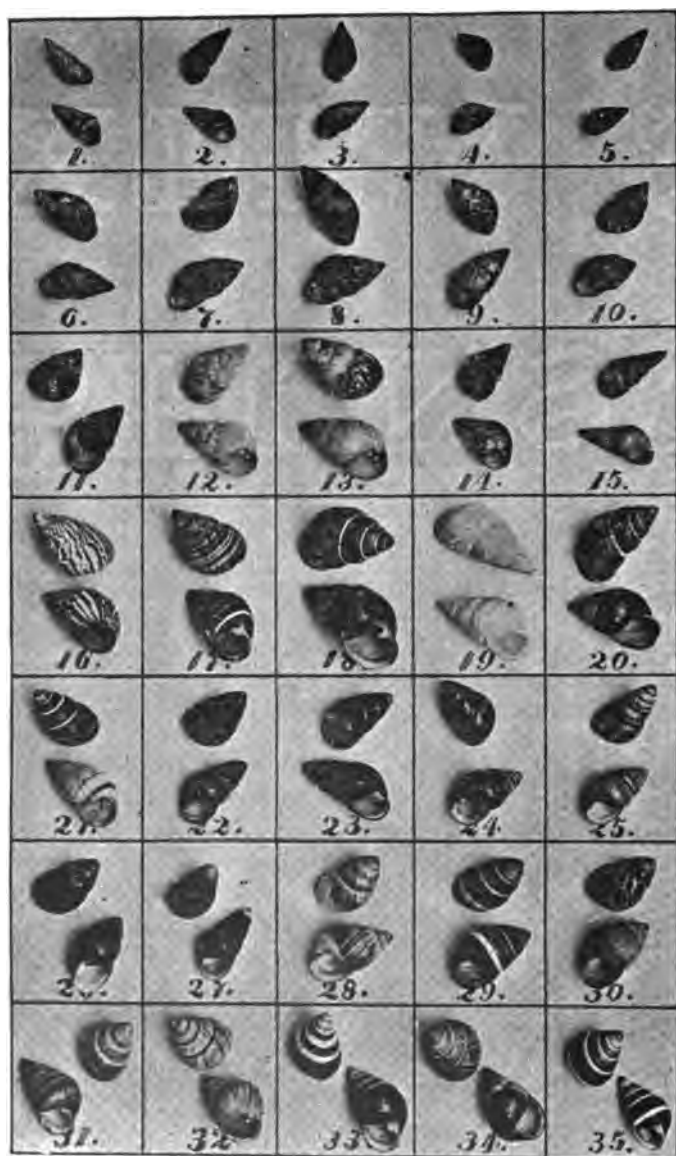


PLATE II.



No. 32. *Amastra albolabris* (?), Newc. Kalihi, Oahu. Pale corneous without epidermis.

No. 33. *Amastra* ———. (Allied to *A. reticulata*, Pfr.) Waianae mountains, Oahu. Corneous, with whitish striæ, mottlings and indistinct bands or lines.

No. 34. *Amastra mastersi*, Newc. East Maui. Cream color to lavender or pale brown; upper shell cream yellow at base, pale grayish brown above.

No. 35. *Amastra ventulus*, Fer. Pauoa, Oahu. Corneous brown.

## PLATE II.

No. 1. *Newcombia ornata*, Newc. Near Lahaina, Maui. Ground grayish white with grayish brown zigzag markings and dark brown stripe.

No. 2. *Amastra Hutchinsoni*, Pease. East Maui. Tawny ground, nearly covered with dirty brown epidermis.

No. 3. *Amastra cornea*, Newc. Waianae mountains, Oahu. Corneous brown.

No. 4. *Amastra melanosis*, Newc. Hawaii (?) Tawny ground with blackish epidermis.

No. 5. *Lepachatina lachrima*, Gul. Waianae, Oahu. Pale corneous, translucent, with brown sutural band.

No. 6. *Amastra* ———. Probably undescribed. Pauoa, Oahu. Ground more or less ruddy, sometimes nearly white with more or less rusty brown epidermis. The photograph makes the shell appear much too dark.

No. 7. *Amastra mastersi* (?), Newc. East Maui. (Apparently quite distinct from No. 34, Plate I.) Ground cream color or tawny with blackish brown epidermis.

No. 8. *Amastra porphyrea*, Newc. Waianae mountains, Oahu. Ground tawny with reddish cast, epidermis dirty brown, lip purplish brown.

No. 9. *Amastra bi-plicata*, Newc. Lanai. Ground cream color, epidermis blackish brown, mouth roseate within.

No. 10. *Amastra* ———. East Maui. Cream color or whitish with more or less pale rusty brown epidermis. In the photograph the color looks much too dark.

No. 11. *Laminella* (?) *nigrolabris*, Smith. Waialua, Oahu.

Reddish or grayish brown, occasionally nearly black, shell with little lustre.

No. 12. *Laminella straminea*, Reeve. Pauoa, Oahu. Pale straw yellow, shading above to dull white.

No. 13. *Laminella gravida*, Fer. Palolo to Nuuanu, Oahu. Ground reddish cream color to nearly white, epidermis nearly black.

No. 14. *Laminella picta*, Migh. Maui. Ground whitish with ruddy sutural band and brown zigzag markings.

No. 15. *Laminella citrina*, Migh. Molokai. Pale citron yellow.

No. 16. *Partulina proxima*, Pease. Molokai. Ground nearly white with brown markings and striæ.

No. 17. *Partulina tessellata*, Newc. Molokai. Striped white or cream color and brown, rather lustreless.

No. 18. *Partulina virgulata*, Migh. Molokai. Chestnut brown below, paler above, whitish sutural stripe. (The type has a paler ground with brown stripes.)

No. 19. *Partulina Tappaniana*, Adams. West Maui. Milk-white.

No. 20. *Partulina Redfieldii*, Newc. Molokai. Striped and striated with shades of chestnut brown, with whitish sutural stripe.

No. 21. *Achatinella Buddii*, Newc. Manoa, Oahu. (No longer found in the locality, and probably extinct.) Upper shell clouded dark and pale brown with whitish stripes, lower white with fine shaded brown lines, apex with dark brown spot.

No. 22. *Bulimella mahogani*, Gul. Waialua, Oahu. Chestnut brown.

No. 23. *Achatinella adusta*, Rve. Pauoa, Oahu. Golden brown or orange yellow and mahogany, with dark brown sutural stripe. The photograph does not show the distinctions of color.

No. 24. *Achatinella bellula*, Smith. Konahuanui ridge, Oahu. Tawny brown to mahogany, paler above. The shell varies greatly in color, being sometimes banded or striped.

No. 25. *Bulimella nympha*, Gul. Waialua, Oahu. Citron yellow with brown stripes.

No. 26. *Bulimella sub-virens*, Newc. Waialae, Oahu. Pale

ground nearly covered with olive green or brownish striæ. When the color is brown, the shell is *B. rutila*, Newc.

No. 27. *Bulimella rugosa*, Newc. Ewa, Oahu. Brownish ground nearly covered with deep brown or dark green striæ, apex nearly white.

No. 28. *Bulimella rubiginosa*, Newc. Waianae and formerly Palolo, Oahu. Ground white, with ferruginous shadings and striæ. The shell appears lighter than the photograph represents it.

No. 29. *Bulimella bulimoides*, Swains. Waialua, Oahu. Banded deep chestnut brown and white, apex pale brown or roseate.

No. 30. *Bulimella elegans*, Newc. Waimea, Oahu. Ground grayish white with striæ of cinereous brown.

No. 31. *Apex multilineata*, Newc. Waianae, Oahu. Banded gray, grayish brown and white.

No. 32. *Apex aptycha*, Pfr. Waialua, Oahu. Ground bluish white with striæ of lead color and red brown sutural stripe.

No. 33. *Apex bi-color*, Gul. Waianae mountains, Oahu. Banded brown of various shades and white.

No. 34. *Apex apicata*, Newc. Waialua, Oahu. Grayish or bluish white ground with lead colored or cinereous striæ and white or pale brownish sutural stripe.

No. 35. *Apex tumefacta*, Gul. Waianae, Oahu. Banded white and grayish brown, the latter with striæ of a deeper shade. The photograph represents this color as too dark.

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THE value of paper importations at these islands for the year 1890, would indicate the possible field here for somebody's enterprise in the establishment of a mill to supply, in part, this demand, from material that largely goes to waste. Of the total import value of \$34,692.63, over one-half, or \$18,770, is the amount given for the printing and wrapping paper and paper bags imported for our requirements for the year. It may be a matter of further interest in connection with this paper question, to some readers, to know that \$6,646.13 went up in smoke for cigarette paper importations, alone, in this same year.

**MANOA VALLEY.****Descriptive, Historic and Legendary.**

**C**OMPARATIVELY few of Honolulu residents seem to have more than a vague idea of the charm and beauty to be found in the valley of Manoa, though it is situate but a short distance from the heat and dust of the city, and is reached by a good carriage road leading back of Punahou. Those who are familiar with the various valleys proximate to Honolulu are agreed upon the individuality of Manoa, both as to general formation and scenic effect. For these and various other equally good reasons, doubtless, it is the objective point—wind and weather permitting—for family or social party picnic gatherings more frequently than the holidays of the nation occur.

Manoa is both broad and low, with towering hills on both sides that join the forest clad mountain range at the head, whose summits are often hid in cloud land, gathering moisture therefrom to feed the springs in the various recesses that in turn supply the streams winding through the valley, or watering the vast fields of growing taro, to which industry the valley is devoted. The higher portions and foot hills also give pasturage to the stock of more than one dairy enterprise.

But the peculiar charm of Manoa is the complete surprise with which its beauty bursts upon the visitor on reaching the summit of the road at Puupueo (Owl's hill) on the left hand side, in entering the valley. For nearly a mile the road leads by or along pasture fields with no vantage of tree or shrub, other than the lantana pest and an occasional algeroba, and passes along Round top or Ualakaa, <sup>1</sup> (rolling potato), so named from the early cultivation of this commodity on its slope at the subjugation of this island to Kamehameha sway.

At this summit of the road the whole valley opens out to view, the extensive flat area set out in taro, looking like a huge checker-board, with its symmetrical emerald squares in the middle

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<sup>1</sup> Kamaainas of Manoa thirty years ago, of whom we recall venerable Ehu and his son J. W. E. Maikai, D. Lima, Panini, Heolo, Kapakaula and others, used to point with pardonable pride to this mountain slope once under cultivation of sweet potatoes, by the order of the Conqueror, for supplies for his followers, as evidence of the diligent husbandry of Manoa's and fertility of their soil.

ground, surrounded by pasture fields on the slopes at the base of the guarding hills. Here and there 'mid sheltering trees, humble dwellings dot the scene around, while up the rugged slopes the almost endless shades of green, with black worn seams of rock oft times lightened up by "silvery thread of torrent," forms the back ground to one of the most charming pictures, either in the clear sunlight, heightened as it often is by cloud shadows chasing rifts of sunshine down the mountain sides; or, as frequently, may be, to watch the drifting mist or rain sweep down one side of the valley, while the other basked in the sun, throwing over its weeping neighbor a "bow of promise" so radiant and bright that its double, or even triple, reflection is no rarity.

But attractive as Manoa is for the charm of a delightful ride, or drive, to inhale the freshness of its invigorating zephyrs, or to lure picnickers into its hidden recesses, amid forests of bamboo, groves of ohia, or beds of ferns, etc., it is also replete with historic, legendary and personal reminiscence that well repays dilligent research into its folk-lore.

In the legend of Kahalaopuna, the Princess of Manoa,<sup>1</sup> is given much of an interesting nature in connection with this famed beauty, the daughter of Kahaukani (wind) and Kauakua-hine (rain), themselves the twin offspring of the mountain peaks Akaaka and Nalehuaakaaka, in commemoration of whose union, the growth of lehua bushes crowning the spur of Akaaka, is said to still attest.

Puupueo, or Owl's hill, from whose summit our pen picture is given, is a high knoll in a pasture field of some thirty acres in extent, to the right of the upper road, and is renowned in tradition as the place where an avenging spirit in the form of an owl sought to execute judgment upon a culprit for some alleged transgression, but upon the pleading of the accused for a hearing before executing judgment, it became thereafter the established custom that none should be condemned till tried and proven guilty. To those of a more practical turn of mind it is to be remembered as the locality where Oahu's first sugar plantation was established in 1825, by one John Wilkinson,<sup>2</sup> who

<sup>1</sup> Legends and Myths of Hawaii, by His Majesty Kalakaua, edited by Hon. R. M. Daggett.

<sup>2</sup> History of Sugar Culture in the Hawaiian Islands, ANNUAL, 1875.

arrived at these islands, from England, in the *Blonde*, which brought back the remains of Kamehameha II and his queen, Kamamalu. The only evidences now remaining are the almost filled up excavations for cisterns and well, and stones marking the western portion of the foundation of the sugar house.

In front of Puupueo, looking into the valley, and not a thousand yards distant, on another prominence is a sadly neglected house, once a spacious and comfortable dwelling, occupied early in the fifties, by the late Jos. R. Pratt, brother of the present Registrar of Public Accounts. In 1858, it became a part of our ancestral estate as a summer retreat, and after enlargement of dwelling and grounds, became a point of interest for various riding parties (which were much more frequent in those days than they are of late,) and successive sojourners, as events and limited space allowed. Several years later it became the home-stead of the late Dr. L. H. Gulick, and some years after taking up their mission work in Japan, it fell into the present owner's hands, now absent from the islands.

But apart from the personal interest to the writer, from early associations, is the historic and legendary interest connected therewith. A few hundred feet from the house, on a vast rock pile, still stands a walled enclosure known as the heiau of Kukaoo, now overgrown with lantana and night blooming cereus. This old heathen temple dates back many hundred years. Its erection is credited to the Menehune's—or class of pigmies—but was rebuilt during the reign of Kualii, who wrested it from them after a hard fought battle. The Menehune's fort was on the rocky hill, Ulumalu, on the opposite side of the road, just above Kukaoo. Previous to the battle, they had control of all upper Manoa. After Kualii obtained possession, he made it the principal temple fort of a system of heiaus, extending from Mauoki, Puahia luna and lalo, Kumuohia, Kaualaa, Wailele, and one or two other points between Kaualaa and Kukaoo. There were also several Muas in the system they controlled—sacred picketed trench enclosures, and altogether, the scene must have been one of priest-ridden despotism.

Kukaoo heiau and hill is connected also, in legend, with that of Punahou Spring, as the place where the twin brother and sister Kauawaahila and Kauakuahine obtained temporary shelter

from the persecutions of a cruel step-mother, as shown in the following extract.<sup>1</sup> \* \* \* "The children went to the head of Manoa valley, but were driven away and told to return to Kaala, but they ran and hid themselves in a small cave on the side of the hill of Kukaoo, whose top is crowned by the temple of the Menehunes. Here they lived some time and cultivated a patch of potatoes, their food meanwhile being grass-hoppers and greens. The latter were the tender shoots of the popolo, aheahea, pakai, laulele and potato vines, cooked by rolling hot stones around among them in a covered gourd. When the potatoes were fit to be eaten, the brother made a double imu, or oven, having a kapu, or sacred, side for his food and a noa, or free, side for his sister. The little cave was also divided in two, a sacred and a free part for brother and sister. The cave, with its wall of stone dividing it in two was still intact a few years ago, and the double imu was also to be seen."

It is evident that Manoa has, for several generations past, been held in high esteem by Hawaiians of rank. Kamehameha the First was no stranger to the valley, and it early became the favorite resort of his immediate household and followers. It was here that Queen Kaahumanu lived for a time, and was moved to, from Honolulu, during her severe illness in 1832,<sup>2</sup> in hope that the salubrious air would prove beneficial, but which terminated fatally June 5th of that year.

The locality<sup>3</sup> where the good queen passed away shows little evidence now of ancient royal residence. It was situated well in the valley at a place known as Komoawaa; the residence itself being called Pukaomaomao, from its green painted doors and blinds. Puulena, the old Chinese burial ground, from the year 1845, situate at the head of the central road of the valley, is said to have been part of Kaahumanu's estate.

Boki, the impetuous Governor of Oahu of early times, and Haalilio, the associate of Richards in the Embassy to the United States, Great Britain and Europe, in 1842, to obtain recognition

<sup>1</sup> From Legend of Punahou Spring, Saturday Press, Mar., 1884, by E.M.B.

<sup>2</sup> Bingham's History of the Sandwich Islands.

<sup>3</sup> C. S. Stewart, in his "Visit to the South Seas" in the U. S. S. *Vincennes*, in 1829-30, Vol. II, pp. 140-41, gives an account of a visit to Manoa, in which the admirable situation of Kaahumanu's residence is portrayed, and the charming view therefrom is graphically described.

of Hawaiian independence, were high chiefs, who held Manoa in high favor, as also Princess Victoria, Kanaina, Lunalilo and Keelikolani, of more recent times, and the present queen, Liliuokalani.

The site of the various houses that once sheltered Haalilio and his retinue is pointed out just above the old Ehu homestead, known later as the "Charley Long" premises and, till very recently, part and parcel of Montana's Kaipu Dairy. Rev. H. Bingham, of early Hawaiian Mission fame, is also referred to by old timers as having had a residence adjoining the Haalilio premises, though his history makes no mention thereof. Pleasant memories are also revived among the remaining old people of the valley at the bare mention of the names of Armstrong, Rodgers, Clark and Cooke, who identified themselves in various ways with their spiritual and material progress.

At the foothills just above Kaipu, is the reputed location of the first Coffee nursery<sup>1</sup> of the islands, also the work of John Wilkinson, with plants brought by him in the *Blonde*, from Rio de Janeiro. All the shady recesses and glens at the head of the valley show evidences, to-day, of this early agricultural effort, but to no pecuniary or commercial advantage, for it is all neglected and overgrown. The site of both of these agricultural efforts of Wilkinson was on land assigned for the purpose by Boki, to whose enterprise, or wise foresight, Hawaii is indebted for its subsequent golden harvests.

At the Oahu College Jubilee, held this last summer, reference was made to the gift of Punahou, by Rev. H. Bingham, for college purposes. But there is a gift back of this, which is worthy of note, not only in connection therewith, but with this reminiscent sketch also. The tract known as Punahou, lying at the mouth of this valley, was a gift to Mr. Bingham, for the mission, by Boki. This was objected to by Liliha, his wife, who was a daughter of Hoapili, she claiming it as hers, as being a gift from her father, but he confirming Boki's gift, Liliha's remonstrance ceased.<sup>2</sup> Boki must have been of a very impulsive, imperious character, for this was not his only gift of land

<sup>1</sup> History of Coffee Culture in the Hawaiian Islands, ANNUAL, 1876.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. 10 L. C. records, native testimony.



whose title vested in others, as the Foreign Office and Supreme Court records give ample evidence.

In this connection, it may be of interest to note, that the first recorded instrument (which, by the way, is in French) in the books of the Registry Office of the Hawaiian Government, dated November 6, 1844, relates to leasehold property from R. Charlton to L. D. Maignet, known as Wailele, situate in Manoa, originally obtained from Gov. Boki, as witnessed by Franco de Paula Marin, March 7, 1827. This is a portion of the same property now occupied by Hon. John Ena.

Among Boki's numerous retainers in Manoa, was a particular friend named Tute, a Tahitian, the memory of whose evangelistic labors has long survived him. Tute selected a small place in the middle of the valley, on land of his patron, in 1826, adjoining the tract planted to cane by Wilkinson, and at the division of lands in 1845, it was said, to his credit, that he had enclosed his portion with a stone wall that, if paid for in money, would have cost, even in those days, the sum of \$340.

Another name identified with Manoa early days is that of John Stevenson, known also as "Col. Stevens." Among his properties in the valley was the tract lying between the old Brenig premises, (the latter now a portion of Her Majesty Liliuokalani's estate,) and the Ehu homestead at Kaipu. This latter tract was also claimed by Stevenson, as from Kamehameha III, through his wife, but failed therein. It seems that this was part of the Haalilio lands, already referred to, which was made over to the King, prior to his (Haalilio's) mission abroad with Richards. Formerly this land was the King's, who gave it to Kapokini, and he, in turn, on his departure with the ill-fated Boki expedition, in 1829, gave it to Haalilio.

Kaipu figures also in the valley legends as possessing a stone of peculiar merit and power, from which the land takes its name, and was believed by the natives to bring good or ill-fortune to its possessor according to the honor bestowed upon it. The stone is about four feet in length, somewhat tapering toward one end, and having a rather smooth bore of about three inches in diameter running through its entire length. The larger end has sufficient irregular regularities to furnish those superstitiously inclined with the idea of a face, the bore mentioned serving for

its mouth, into which sacrifices of food used to be placed. Thus the god Kaipu held power over Manoans in days gone by.

It is a matter of deep regret that the evidences of decline are so apparent, not only of people, but in the condition of their dwellings. The former residents of the valley have passed away, and few of the present inhabitants are living on the land of their fathers, or continuing their industries. These are now almost wholly in the hands of the Chinese, which partly accounts for the delapidated condition of so many of the houses. This in itself is suggestive of past memories, as is also the sparse attendance that respond to the bell from the little church steeple, whose call at early morn and Sunday afternoons is more regular than the valley weather. All tells of the past, yet strangely linked with the present in many different ways.

Though the valley is under almost complete cultivation of taro, largely by Chinese companies, an effort was made by them in 1882 to divert it to the growth of rice, but after two years struggle with high winds, cold rains and myriads of rice birds it was abandoned. In the spring of 1884 a north wind, with the local appellation of Kakea, visited the valley, which blasted all the taro, withered all the growing rice, moved a number of houses bodily and demolished several entirely. This is said to have terminated the rice industry of Manoa, since which time its fields have been devoted to taro, as it had been for many preceding generations. Sweet potatoes and bananas are also cultivated in a limited measure, and some attention is being given to fruit culture, encouraged, no doubt, by Mr. Kidwell's success at the mouth of the valley on the old Metcalf homestead, the approach to which is by way of Sea View. There is no roadway connecting it with the valley proper at present.

Attention to Manoa has been awakened the past year in several parties, and it is not unlikely that a few years hence will witness considerable change therein. And as a forerunner of this interest we are pleased to chronicle the new residence of A. A. Montano at the fork of the roads entering the valley. May his new agricultural venture be crowned with success and prove the incentive to other of his valley neighbors to do likewise,

## THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE AMERICAN MISSION FOR THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE.

THE first company of missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands sailed from Boston, October 23, 1819. There were two school-masters with their wives, accompanying the two preachers, physician, the farmer and the printer. The work attempted was the almost wholly experimental. Very crude indeed were the ideas of those who undertook this pioneer missionary enterprise. That so much success has attended the work must be gratefully attributed mainly to the providential favor vouchsafed to the work rather than to any special wisdom of the workers. None are more ready to acknowledge deficiencies and failures than those who have devoted themselves, their lives and their all, to the Christianization of the Hawaiian race. The work has suffered alike from indiscriminate praise and from vulgar abuse. But a just and friendly criticism must acknowledge in view of all the circumstances, a measure of success, which is an encouragement to all interested in the work of uplifting the dark races into full fellowship in the brotherhood of man. Experiments tried in these Islands, even if they have been failures, have been most profitable object lessons for workers in other fields.

It is evident from the very composition of the first party, that educational work was designed to be a prominent part of this missionary undertaking. Rev. Asa Thurston, one of the two pioneer missionaries, was stationed at Kailua where the company first landed, at that time the residence of the King, Kamehameha II. In three months time, the King was reading the English Testament. Five other pupils of Mr. Thurston were reading in Webster's Spelling Book. The instruction was necessarily in English, for the Hawaiian language had never been written; and, if it had been, the missionaries knew little of it. Thomas Hopu, a young Hawaiian, who had wandered to the United States and had been taught in the English language in the Mission School at Cornwall, was Mr. Thurston's assistant. John Ii and James Kahuhu were two of the scholars, ordered by the King to put themselves under Mr. Thurston's instruction, that he might learn by personal observation of the results in their case, whether Education would prove to be of any great or lasting advantage.

It certainly was in the case of John Ii, whose natural gifts were so directed and controlled by Christian principle as well as mental discipline, that he was to the Hawaiian Kings what Daniel was to the Babylonian monarchs. In after years, when a constitutional government was organized, he was one of the first appointed Judges of the Supreme Court, and honored the office by probity and fairness in his judicial decisions.

Rev. Hiram Bingham was located at Honolulu. In the month of May, 1820, the next month after his arrival, a school was opened. Much tact was necessary to induce any to attend; still more, to have them attend regularly. One element that was of essential advantage in opening the school, was the desire of some white men, (then residents of Honolulu, married to native wives), that their children might have some advantages of education. At the end of three months, Mrs. Bingham, who had John Honolii for her assistant, held a quarterly examination, in order to increase still further public interest in the school, by exhibiting the varied proficiency of her forty scholars. English sentences were written and read, and the meaning given orally in Hawaiian by the reader.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Loomis was sent to Kawaihae to teach in Kalanimoku's district. Messrs. Whitney and Ruggles, the two school-masters, were sent to Waimea, Kauai. They began at once educational work there after the fashion of district schools in New England seventy years ago. The missionaries had obtained permission from Kamehameha to reside at the islands in compliance with their request, and in accordance with their expressed desire and purpose, to "*teach the people christianity, literature, and the arts.*" It must be remembered that New England ideas and New England character, were at the foundation of this missionary work: also, that only a few score of years had elapsed since New England itself was what Hawaii was in 1820.

<sup>1</sup> One difficulty in putting the Hawaiian language into writing was the difficulty of correctly representing Hawaiian sounds by English letters. Few now would recognize in Capt. Cook's style of spelling, Owhyhee as Hawaii, Honoorah as Honolulu. The English orthography of the olden time is still perpetrated and perpetuated in the recent edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, where we find Kauai appearing under the name Atooi. Another difficulty arises from variation in the words selected to express modern ideas, to suit Hawaiian idioms. Education was first called *ao palapala*, teaching the written language; now, it is *hoonaauao*, making wise, enlightening the inward parts.

It was not till January 7, 1822, that the work of printing in the Hawaiian language was begun. The introduction of printing greatly stimulated the desire for instruction, besides making progress easier. With book or card in hand the teacher would point out the letters, and spell out the words. So it came to pass that the first primer in Hawaiian was called by the natives *Pi-a-pa*, because *pa* was the first syllable taught, according to the old Websterian method, *p-a, pa*. Some old natives used to read their books up side down, because they had learned their letters from the book held in that way to them, as they faced and circled their teacher. Soon 500 pupils were under instruction on Oahu. The same success attended the introduction of books on Kauai. Kaahumanu's visit to that island and the display of her ability to read the *palapala*,<sup>1</sup> interested and incited the people so that 300 were soon under instruction.

Gradually the work spread, so that in a few years one-third of the population had the advantage of instruction in reading, to which was added mental arithmetic, descriptive geography and map-drawing. The utter vacuity of the heathen mind, that made the people so ready to take to this new idea of whiling away their time in school, cannot be shown more forcibly than by the statement of a missionary, that so late as 1842 a clock was such a novelty that Hawaiians would come from miles away to his house, and sit for hours to hear his clock strike. In some places there was indeed hesitancy and distrust, and even a request for some compensation from the teacher for doing him the favor of coming to school, a girdle for a day's attendance, a shirt for coming a whole week. The hours of instruction were from 7 to 9 in the morning, 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Kaahumanu, when Queen Regent, greatly helped the work, urging and commanding the people to attend school. To be sure, the teaching was of no very high order, boys of fourteen being set to instruct a school, where not only children but parents, and other elderly people as well, came to be taught. The lessons, also, were of no very high grade; reciting Scripture

<sup>1</sup> *Palapala* is the Hawaiian word for *print*, though its original native usage was the printing of figures with bamboo marking sticks on the native bark cloth, *kapa*. So the word for reading, *heluhelu*, is a reduplication of the Hawaiian word for counting, which spelling one letter at a time seemed to the natives to resemble.

verses in concert, singing a few hymns, in addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography. But public school education is a great factor in civilization, accustoming people to act together, to submit to rules, to feel the power of moral principles. Education from the very first, in the Hawaiian Islands, has been largely Christian education, so far as the conduct of the schools was under missionary control. It has been Bible education in the facts, and precepts of the Bible, not theological instruction in tenets and dogmas.

One great difficulty has been the lack of suitable appliances. The first school houses were thatched huts, like those in which the people lived, with no seats, desks, or blackboards, and a perennial scarcity of text books.<sup>1</sup>

The Hawaiian Islands ceased to be one of the Mission fields of the American Board in 1863. The schools had, however, been transferred as early as 1843, to the Government, which since that date has had the management of the public school system. Gradually, at first, rapidly since 1878, has English been made the language of the school-room. The systematic and thorough effort to erect suitable school-houses and to employ qualified teachers has been very marked since 1887. The result of the methods and achievements of the American mission has been the establishment of a very thorough system of public education. Other religious organizations at work among the Hawaiians have been stimulated and guided by the work of the American Mission.

In 1835, the Mission reckoned up 900 schools, and 50,000 scholars. In regard to their methods and aims the missionaries in that year made the following statement, applicable with some slight changes to the whole history of this part of their work.

<sup>1</sup> In 1825, there were printed 16,000 primers, and 13,500 catechisms. Twelve editions in all of the primer have been printed, the last one in 1834, making a total of 180,900 copies. Books disappear with marvellous rapidity in the shiftless life of the ordinary Hawaiian home. The literature now in circulation in the Hawaiian language is meagre in the extreme, beyond the Bible, Hymn Book, Bible Dictionary, and Church History. While newspapers, weekly and daily, two or three different ones perhaps, are to be found in many Hawaiian families, books of scientific or literary value merely would have but little sale. In fact, there is but a very small profit possible in the sale of books, if a book should be sold to every one of the 8,000 families of Hawaiian speaking people. English must be the language of literature, as it is now the language of business and of courts of law, and of almost every school-room.

“Mental Culture has not been in the common schools, especially of adults, our most prominent object; for in that point of view, hundreds of schools, under native teachers, embracing thousands of readers, would hardly deserve the name of schools, as that term is ordinarily understood in the most enlightened countries, as the nurseries of science and literature. But the general object has been to supply, in some measure, the want of family government of home training, and of a well-regulated civil government: to restrain from vice and crime, and to supply, by a mild and salutary influence, the absence of the dominating social power once derived from a horrid superstition. It has afforded, to a great extent, by the pen, slate, pencil and book, a substitute for the pleasure which the people once derived from games of chance, or from athletic sports in connection with gambling risks. In many cases instruction imparted by dictation, and the exercise of joint recitation, or cantillation, of moral lessons by classes, have proved an admirable substitute for the lewd song and the lascivious dance. While our system of public schools does indeed contemplate the disciplining of the mind, and affords important means and facilities for such training to a race utterly ignorant of the arts of civilized life, our scheme of public education has always contemplated chiefly such a moral influence over the heart and life, as the want of any family and civil government, worthy of that name, and the want of an adequate number of preachers of the Gospel, have in our judgment made indispensable to good order and to social progress.”

Manual labor was from the first establishment of the system of public school education, an important part thereof. The school teacher was allowed and expected to keep his scholars busy at manual labor two hours a day. The missionaries made the office an honorable one by engaging personally in the work of the school-room. The teachers were exempted from labor for the Chiefs, who exacted from every native two days' labor each month. They were under the patronage of the Chiefs, and progress depended on the disposition of their patrons. When Hoapili was Governor of Maui in 1835, he required all children above four years of age to attend school, and ordered that no man or woman in his jurisdiction should hold any public office, or have a license to marry, who could not read and write.

When the first girls' boarding school was opened July 6, 1837, at Wailuku, Maui, Miss Brown was the teacher in spinning and weaving. The six or eight young women under her instruction made in the first five months about ninety yards of cloth, from cotton of Hawaiian growth. From the very first, girls and boys

were taken into the mission families, and living on the mission premises were instructed more or less thoroughly in the ordinary methods and arrangements of domestic life. In 1865, a girls' boarding school was established at Waialua, but it was closed in 1882. There are now in successful operation under the Hawaiian Board of Missions, the East Maui Female Seminary, at Makawao, with 96 pupils, the Kohala Seminary with 55, and Kawaihāo with 130 pupils. These schools have been constantly improved in methods, conveniences, and scope of instruction. "The missionary at every station was expected to have under his own personal charge a school, which should furnish a model for the schools in his district, and supply also, as our modern normal schools do, qualified teachers for the outer portions of his district. In September, 1831, a high school was opened at Lahainaluna, Maui, with a four years' course of study, teaching Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation and Surveying, Physiology, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, all of course, in a very elementary way. It opened with 25 pupils, increased in the course of the year to 67. They were plucky, hardy scholars, who sought the advantages of that school. They had to build their own dormitories as well as the school house, hewing the timbers on the mountains, and dragging or carrying the hewn lumber five or six miles, besides cultivating taro patches to furnish their own food. The school prospered and has prepared for public life many of the leading men in the Hawaiian churches, schools, courts and legislatures. But in 1849, the American Board passed all the property over to the Hawaiian Government, which has paid all the expenses and has had the entire charge of the school since that date.

In 1836, a boys' manual labor school was opened at Waialua, Oahu, but closed in a few years, however, because of the death of the missionary teacher, his wife, and his child. In the same year a boys' school was established at Hilo by Rev. D. B. Lyman. It is still in successful operation under the charge of a Board of Trustees, with industrial training as a prominent feature. It has until quite recently been aided by annual grants of money from the Government, and from the American Board. The loss of this pecuniary aid has been partly retrieved by the donation from various friends of a fund of \$20,000. On the



whole, this school has exercised an influence over its individual pupils more distinct and pervasive than any other one educational institution established by the American Mission. Manual training in connection with the usual academic instruction furnished in the grammar school grade, is now provided at a merely nominal charge in the well endowed and admirably equipped Kamehameha schools, which doubtless would never have had existence had it not been for the educational work done by the Mission. In connection with Lahainaluna Seminary a printing office was established and maintained for several years. Here the first Hawaiian newspaper was published, a small quarto of eight pages. Of this paper "Ke Kumu Hawaii" (The Hawaiian Teacher) an edition of 2,000 copies was printed, the first issue bearing date Nov. 12, 1834. Hawaiians had always been employed in the printing office and the bindery at Honolulu, which were maintained by the American Board until 1851. But systematic teaching of trades was almost impossible.

In an appeal made by the missionaries for a speedy re-enforcement, in 1836, they asked for forty-six more helpers, stating the location and the work for each, and emphasizing the importance of increased efforts to cultivate the arts among the Hawaiian people. On this point their memorial best speaks for itself.

"We were not sent to this people in the character of *civilians*, or *politicians*; nor should we be likely to be acknowledged as such by the rulers, or by the churches at home, should we be disposed to assume that character. We were cautioned against interfering with the party politics and the commercial interests of the people; and our engagements have been sufficiently numerous and important, without giving much attention to law, agriculture, manufactures, or commerce. So far as we know, the foreign mechanics who are employed in the islands, uniformly refuse to teach the natives the trades which they exercise; and the course pursued by foreign officials here seems to us to embarrass and depress, rather than to enlighten and elevate this Hawaiian nation, unless we admit that they can rise by opposition. We would not propose any radical change in the form of government; but we would wish to see the *rights of the people better understood, better defined, better respected by those in power, and better maintained by the people themselves*; so that the condition, both of the rulers and the ruled may be vastly improved, and the general happiness and prosperity of all classes may be greatly promoted, and rendered permanent. The people need competent

instruction in agriculture, manufactures, and the various methods of production, in order to develop the resources of the country. They need competent instruction immediately in the science of government, in order to promote industry, secure ample means of support, and protect the just rights of all."

But no help came in answer to this appeal, though the King and Chiefs united in a similar memorial. The nation had been brought out of heathen darkness, and was yet blindly groping in the dawn of a new era for an indefinite good to which they felt they had a rightful claim, but which they knew not how to attain. As was intimated in the memorial, every attempt to instruct the natives in the arts of civilized life was met by the outcry from the foreign artisans and traders, "You are taking the bread out of our mouths. You are acting outside of your sphere." The needs of the people were great, and yet the efforts of King and Chiefs to obtain help from abroad were unavailing. They appealed to the missionaries, whom they recognized as their constant and disinterested benefactors. In this emergency several of the missionaries came to the conclusion to sever their connection with the American Board. Having done this, they entered into the service of the Hawaiian government as subjects and citizens, as friends and helpers of the Hawaiian people. Through their influence a constitutional form of government was given to the people, and the King and Chiefs voluntarily surrendered their old titles to the lands they held. These lands were afterwards formally redistributed by law. Great efforts were made by the missionaries to overcome the inborn inertia of the Polynesian nature, and to secure to every native the land to which he was entitled. They drew up applications, made surveys and wrote out deeds, and in every way possible did all they could to secure to the natives their titles to lands which the missionaries could persuade them to claim, or to purchase. Equally honorable with the action of the King and Chiefs, is the record of the conduct of the missionaries, in bringing about quietly and successfully this new order of social arrangements. Rev. Mr. Richards became the Interpreter and Councillor of the King and Chiefs, their instructor in the principles of political economy and civil government. Dr. G. P. Judd, was Minister of Finance with an utterly empty treasury. Rev. Richard Armstrong was appointed Minister of

Public Education, with a system of Public Schools to develop out of poor material and no available resources. Rev. Lorrin Andrews became a Judge of the Supreme Court. What the Hawaiian government is to-day, in its recognized autonomy and substantial righteousness, is mainly owing to the friendly aid and the wise counsels of members of the American Mission.

Thrown by the American Board, in 1863, upon their own resources, before gristle could harden into bone, the weak, struggling Hawaiian Churches, have made a brave fight for very existence. With numbers steadily decreasing somewhat faster than the annual one per cent. decrease of the total population, they have been steadily growing stronger in institutional life. There are better churches, more intelligent pastors, more comfortable parsonages, better appliances for Sunday school instruction, more use of youthful enthusiasm than ever before. The first Hawaiian pastor was ordained in 1849. Since that time, over 150 have been ordained and installed, and there are now 57 churches with 45 pastors. A theological department was established in connection with Lahainaluna Seminary in 1843, but the early death of Rev. Mr. Dibble, who had this in charge, virtually ended all systematic theological instruction in a separate department of that school. In 1865, Rev. W. D. Alexander, then stationed at Wailuku, opened a Theological School, which was the only institution of the kind, until in 1873, the old U. S. Marine Hospital in Honolulu was purchased, refitted, and opened as a Theological Seminary. In 1877, the death and removal of former teachers necessitated a re-organization, and the American Board re-opened it as the North Pacific Theological Institute, paying the salary of the missionary in charge, while the current expenses are met by the Hawaiian Board. In 1890, new buildings were erected at a cost of \$10,000, contributed by generous friends at the Islands.

In 1841 the Mission opened Punahou School for the education of the children of the missionary families, the land having been donated for that purpose. Grants in aid were made from year to year by the American Board, but the difficulties that existed in the way of putting up suitable buildings in those early days are indescribable, almost inconceivable now. In 1845 there were 17 boarding pupils, and 7 day scholars. Expenses kept increas-

ing far beyond the resources of the mission, until in 1853 an appeal was made to the generosity of American Christians, and a fund of \$20,000 secured. At the same time a College Charter was secured from the Hawaiian Government, and with a Board of 15 Trustees, the institution now known as Oahu College, has been an important factor in the development of the Islands. It celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, June, 1891, at that time receiving from one of the few wealthy men at the islands a gift of \$50,000, making its total funds now \$140,000. It has had enrolled on its register 906 pupils; has now an attendance of 78 at the College, and 160 in the Preparatory Department for which a suitable building has been erected in a central location in the city. It is now the leading educational institution of the Islands.

C. M. HYDE.

*North Pacific Missionary Institute.*

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#### RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR 1891.

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HAWAII has passed through a memorable year. The first month had not lapsed ere she was called upon to mourn the loss of her King, Kalakaua, who died in San Francisco January 20th, 1891, and whose remains were brought home nine days afterward on the U. S. S. *Charleston*, the same vessel in which he journeyed forth November 25th, 1890, for rest and recuperation. The kindly sympathy shown by the United States government authorities and people of California, to Hawaii and Hawaii and her bereaved Queen in the sad event, touched rulers and people alike, natives and foreigners, and was acknowledged by testimonials unanimously passed in mass meeting, and duly forwarded through proper channels to the President and Cabinet of the United States, the governor and staff of California, the Mayor of San Francisco and Admiral Brown and officers of the U. S. S. *Charleston*; thus adding another link to the chain of friendship that binds the two nations. The remains of Kalakaua lay in state in the throne room of the palace January 30th. After due preparation, the funeral took place February 15th with becoming state pomp and ceremony.

On the day of the arrival of the *Charleston* on her sad mission,

January 29th, the Cabinet and Privy Council met at the palace at 2 P.M., and H. R. H. Liliuokalani, sister of His late Majesty—appointed at his departure as regent during his absence—was proclaimed Queen by virtue of Article 22 of the Constitution and thereupon took oath to maintain the same. After the obsequies the question of the Cabinet's resignation was uppermost, opinion being divided as to their duty in the matter according to the constitution. The Cabinet at that time consisted of J. A. Cummins, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Godfrey Brown, Minister of Finance; C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior, and A. P. Peterson, Attorney General. On the question being referred by the Cabinet to the Supreme Court they decided that "the Queen was authorized by the constitution to request their resignation and was free to appoint a new Cabinet"—one dissenting—whereupon, on the 25th of February, the Ministry resigned and a new Cabinet was appointed, consisting of Sam'l Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H. A. Widemann,\* Minister of Finance; C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior, and W. A. Whiting, Attorney General. March 29th, Princess Kaiulani was appointed by the Queen, with the approval of the House of Nobles, according to the provision of the Constitution, to be her successor to the throne, and was duly proclaimed and gazetted as heir apparent.

During the summer months, almost continuously from April to August, the Queen was occupied in a royal progress tour throughout the kingdom, including a visit to the leper settlement at Molokai. At all points she was graciously received, and this opportunity of a personal insight and knowledge of the condition of her subjects and their resources in all parts of the islands will doubtless prove mutually beneficial in her internal administration of the affairs of state. This progress was barely over when she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, H. R. H. the Prince Consort, John Owen Dominis, who died at Washington Place, August 27th, in his 60th year, after a protracted illness.

Owing to the McKinley bill and consequent change in the U. S. tariff, which went into effect April 1, 1891, much activity was exercised by the various plantations and their agents in

\* Resigned through ill health July 28th and succeeded by Hon. J. Mott-Smith.

hurrying forward their sugars to market the early part of the year, so that by the close of March the bulk of the year's crop was marketed. In order to move this extra quantity within the time limited, extra vessels were brought into service, among them several large English steamers which took very heavy cargoes, the *Hounslow* with 4,218½ tons, and the *Eton* with 4,292½ tons, being the largest sugar cargoes that ever left this port.

The great change in the sugar markets of the United States, since the admission of all grades duty free, has confirmed the fears of our sugar men, prices having steadily declined. The necessity of cheaper or more effective labor for plantations has therefore become a serious question with all planters. In anticipation of this possible condition, and in view of the expiration during the year of the term of service of a large number of Japanese throughout the islands, steps were taken toward the close of 1890 to open negotiations with Japan for a revival of immigration from that empire. For this purpose Hon. P. Neumann and C. O. Nacayama were sent as Commissioners of Immigration, to treat with the Japanese government for a renewal of the labor-treaty relations which had expired. As evidence of the success of their mission, two companies of about 1100 each arrived here before the end of March, and some three others came on later. The Planter's Labor and Supply Co. also sent Hon. Jos. Marsden on a mission of enquiry to China and India upon the labor question. Many difficulties were met with, and some encouragement, which were duly reported to the Company at the annual meeting, and after some discussion the subject was referred to the trustees with power to act. Messrs. J. E. Brown and L. Aseu also visited China, on private account, in the interest of cheaper labor, subject to the provisions of the Act of last session of the legislature relative to Chinese immigrants, with the result of several hundred arriving per bark *Pactolus* and steamship *Belgic*, though a number per first named vessel has already evinced a disposition to test the validity of their contracts before the courts.

Toward the close of 1890 (December 28th), the official census was taken throughout the islands, under the superintendency of Dr. C. T. Rodgers. The ANNUAL is indebted to his report for the several tables relating thereto on pages 11-16. As was

feared would be the case, the enumeration shows the continued decrease of Hawaiians, though we have grounds for the belief that a portion of the difference shown between 1884 and 1890 belongs in reality, to the period prior to 1884. In the careful deductions and varied tables given in the report there are several encouraging and interesting features shown. Owing to the re-opening of labor supplies as already stated, and the large movement to and fro of Japanese and Chinese principally, this year, we have prepared a table of estimated population as of October 1st, on page 16. No reliable figures of births and deaths throughout the islands are obtainable, hence the difficulty of keeping accurate trace of the growth or decline of the population between the periods of "national stock taking."

Honolulu experienced trying times during the year from scarcity of water supply, through the very light rains of the preceding winter and the almost total absence of the usual summer showers. The supply for the lower part of the "plains" and Waikiki was augmented for a period through pumping into the mains from the artesian well at Thomas Square by one of the Steam Fire Engines. This expensive method was discontinued after several weeks trial, and arrangements made to sink a new 10-inch well at Waikiki which resulted in a successful flow being obtained at a depth of 940 feet. This will be a great relief to the drain hitherto upon the Makiki supply, and the wells intermediate. And, as if to emphasize the critical condition of the city, fires have been more numerous than usual, with more serious loss thereby than for years past, the principal one being the government Kerosene Warehouse in the early part of June last, with some 35,000 cases of oil and gasoline.

In connection with the foregoing is to be noted the improvement of the Honolulu Fire Department during the period under review. Engine Co. No. 1 rejoices in the possession of a new steamer, and has fitted up their house with electric appliances and trained horses for immediate connection with the engine when signalled to duty, after the modern methods in large cities. A new chemical engine has also been received to be located on "the plains," but no building has been erected for it as yet, nor do we learn that any company has been formed to do duty with it.

Business in general throughout the islands, as well as in Ho-

nolulu, has felt the depressing effects of the set back to our sugar industry already referred to. Yet it is a strange fact that while this condition of business is noticed, and the withdrawal of money from the free circulation enjoyed the past few years has been felt, there has been no suspension of the building activity recorded both in 1889 and 1890. If anything, the city has more to show in new and improved residences than any prior year, largely due, no doubt, to the successful working of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association, established this year.

The substitution of the fine new Cummins' block, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, for the former buildings covering that site—completed within the year—adds materially to the improved condition of the city, as does also the completion of the Robinson block on Hotel street, and the Foster building, corner of Nuuanu and Marine streets. The new edifice of the Central Union Church, corner of Richards and Beretania streets, is making good progress, and will probably reach completion during the coming year. Its corner stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, June 3, 1891. It is being built of fine grained blue lava rock, the same as the Kamehameha School and Bishop Museum buildings, quarried from the hills in the neighborhood of the school premises, at Kalihi.

Land sales have been free during the year; building lots adjacent to the city, as also peninsular lots at Pearl city, brought good figures, indicating confidence in the future of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Several properties on the other islands, suitable for coffee culture, have changed hands, and considerable attention is being given to the extension of this profitable industry. The Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., and the Hawaiian Coffee and Fruit Co., both located in Kona, as well as individual effort in Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii, give promise of good returns in the near future. Favorable locations on Molokai and Maui are also reported as being put under coffee cultivation.

Suitable tracts for subdivisions for homestead purposes continue to be set apart in various parts of the islands for the encouragement of home makers, in accordance with the terms of the Homestead Act. The Crown Land Commissioners, by direction of the Queen, has also set apart choice sections of Crown lands for homestead subdivision in ten acre lots, on



a 30 years term of lease, for Hawaiians, upon condition of settlement and cultivation; the first five years to be rent free, and the balance of the term at the nominal yearly rent of \$1.00 per acre. The wisdom of this measure is recognized on all sides, and the encouragement thus given it is hoped will develop diversified industries among these small farmers.

We must not fail to record, also, the new interest taken in fruit culture during the period under review. The orange, pine apple and other tropic fruits of choicest varieties are to be extensively cultivated near Pearl City. Favored localities in the valleys, handy to shipping points, also give promise of awakening to their possibilities in this respect. Some attention is also being given again to the cultivation of ramie as an easily handled and profitable crop. Doubtless as the difficulties of decorticating the fibre are reduced its cultivation will be entered upon with energy, for the suitability of our soil and climate therefor has already been fully demonstrated.

There have been several consolidations of business interests during the year, notably the two Ice Companies; the Fashion, Pantheon and Hotel Stables, and the Hawaiian Hotel, Hamilton House and Waikiki Villa. Among the new ventures is to be noted the establishment of the Hawaiian Electric Light and Power Co., with headquarters of plant on King street, near Ala-kea, in their newly constructed brick building. Its successful working is giving encouragement for the establishment of similar Companies on Maui and Hawaii.

The friends of Oahu College celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary at the close of its school year, in June. Many of its alma mater gathered from various foreign lands to join with those here in reminiscences of the past and hopes for the future. The city itself partook of the jubilee spirit in the enjoyment of the literary, athletic and "luau" exercises provided for the occasion. A volume of the speeches, essays, letters, poems, etc., commemorates the event.

Steps were taken in the early part of the year (March) to secure all properties and leases pertaining to the Volcano House of Kilauea, and in due time a joint stock company was incorporated with sufficient capital to erect a new and commodious Hotel at the crater, with all modern conveniences for the com-

fort of visitors, and in general to promote tourist travel. The changes already made at the volcano, and the arrangements effected for the tourists' choice of routes, is indicative of the earnest of the Company to leave nothing undone to secure the comfort of their patrons, while the liberal expenditure of money in artistic advertisements of Hawaiian scenery, jointly by the Volcano House and the Oahu Railway and Land Co., cannot fail to place the attractions of Hawaii intelligently before the traveling world. The volcano has been indulging in its erratic freaks again this year, activity ceasing for a period, as it did in 1886, but returning again April 17th. In a short time it resumed all its wonted energy, as if to commemorate the new management.

By courtesy of the Collector-General of Custom's and his deputy, we have the following exhibit of imports for the nine months ending September 30, 1891, showing a total value for the preceeding year, and already largely in excess of that of 1889. And while this table of imports shows an increase over the past two years, the table of exports, for the same period, on page 33, shows a material decline in value, for reasons already stated, though larger in quantity, as shown by table on page 34.

Imports, Jan. to Sept.	Goods & Spirits Paying Duty.	Goods & Spirits Bonded.	Goods free by Treaty.	Goods free by Civil Code.	Total.
At Honolulu.....	\$1,815,703	\$1,074,471	\$2,690,584	\$1,222,649	\$5,926,807
" Kahului.....	26,397	90	119,093	44,363	189,943
" Hilo.....	7,545	.....	138,998	31,081	177,624
" Mahukona.....	2,411	.....	51,860	1,802	56,073
Totals.....	\$1,852,056	\$1,074,561	\$3,000,535	\$1,299,895	\$6,350,447

Health matters do not present as favorable a showing as usual, though the islands have been happily free from contagious epidemics, with the exception of the periodical return of "la grippe." Influenza in its several forms, with its various after effects, has been abroad in the land with apparently more severity than the previous year. The necrology record of well known personages, shows a larger number than usual, especially if including those dying abroad. In addition to the King and the Prince Consort, already noticed, we note the following, viz.: H. A. P. Carter, Minister Resident at Washington, Gen. and Mrs. J. F. B. Marshall, A. D. Cartwright, Daniel Foster, Mrs. C. C.

Armstrong, H. W. Hyman; Rev. Dr. L. Smith and son, A. L. Smith of this city; Mrs. L. S. Johnson and Mrs. J. W. Smith of Kauai; H. R. Hitchcock of Hilo; H. N. Greenwell of Kona and J. P. Parker of Mana, Hawaii; Ed. Jones and T. J. Hayselden of Lahaina, Maui; Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Mrs. J. I. Dowsett, Sr., Mrs. A. Rosa, Capt. W. F. Bates, Geo. Williams, Mrs. J. T. Waterhouse, Sr., and a number of others, also of this city.

Treaty matters have naturally had some attention during the year, and steps are in progress looking to some amendment of the existing treaty with the United States that shall relieve Hawaii of the present injurious working—to her—of the McKinley tariff bill. The severe illness of Minister Carter while the subject was under discussion rendered it necessary for the appointment of some one empowered to continue the negotiations, whereupon His Excellency J. Mott Smith was commissioned by the Queen for the service. At latest advices the prospect seemed favorable toward the adoption of closer commercial relations between the two countries, subject, doubtless, to the approval of the legislative bodies of both nations. It would seem opportune that the U. S. S. *Albatross* should be here at this time on her mission of deep sea soundings for the long talked of, and much desired cable between the two countries. It indicates a favorable solution of this long mooted question.

At this writing politics are in the ascendent, preparatory to the coming elections in February next. There are three nobles to be elected for Oahu, two each for Hawaii, and Maui, and one for Kauai, besides one or two vacancies, and the full list of representatives. There will be important interests to deal with at the coming legislature, and it is to be hoped that voters will unite on the wisest councillors for the welfare of the nation.

The Hawaiian Government having accepted the invitation of the United States Government to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago in 1893, a commission has been appointed to take preliminary steps towards organizing and preparing an exhibit that shall be creditable to the Islands. Application for suitable space has already gone forward.

INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND OTHERS.

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TO THE people of Hawaii-nei the world seems slow to realize the fact of the balmy excellence of the climate of these islands. Notwithstanding the encomiums that have gone forth by all voyagers that have touched here, since the days of Cook, as well as noted travelers, tourists and writers, the large majority of whom have but one verdict to express, and that of enthusiastic admiration of climate, scenery and people, we have to admit that we are but little understood in the great world after all. The fact that Hawaii has been the most extensively written about of all the groups in the Pacific reflects rather upon the reading world when our advantages, as presented year after year, seem to be ignored by so large a proportion of the world's sight-seers and tourists, as well as seekers for investments and developers of new enterprises, or latent industries. With all our steamship and sailing packet opportunities, giving us almost weekly communication with San Francisco, monthly with the Colonies, and frequently with China and Japan, it is the tourist "in transit" who predominates in sight-seeing around these islands—accidental visitors as it were—rather than planned parties to spend a certain number of weeks or months here, to learn the comforts of tropic life as shown in Honolulu, either in its well appointed Hotels, or amid its attractive homes, or to see the greatest of all "lions," the renowned volcano of Kilauea. The ANNUAL has been doing faithful work, in its modest way, the past eighteen years, in disseminating abroad information relative to Hawaii-nei for the benefit of tourist, investor, invalid or others, and it is able to affirm that the progress made for the comfort, convenience and attraction of visitors to the islands has invariably kept ahead of the demands upon us, and at figures that invite one to "come again," rather than the extortions of the East, or even the average summer resorts.

In keeping with this anticipation of tourist travel, and to make these islands more attractive than ever, our "natural wonder" *par excellence*, the volcano of Kilauea, has been taken in hand by a joint stock company who has secured all leases to it and hotels in connection with it, and have recently erected a new and commodious two-story structure in place of the old hotel at

the crater itself, with stables, sulphur baths, etc., and are laying out spacious and attractive driveways in the neighborhood. The new road from Hilo is still in progress, on completion of which visitors may drive the entire distance of twenty-nine miles in a carriage, on an easy grade with as much comfort as can be had on Honolulu's macadamized streets. Furthermore, visitors can have their choice of two routes without inconvenience and discomfort of change, by way of Hilo or Punaluu, or going up by one route and crossing over or through the fine stretch of forest may return by the other, if desired.

Among Honolulus, attractions the new road around and up Punchbowl continues to delight residents and visitors alike, but the winding road to Tantalus, just back of it, rising to an elevation of 2,013 feet will far eclipse it as a vantage ground of scenery and for delightfulness of atmosphere. This road, while affording an exceedingly attractive drive or ride, up its gentle slope to the elevation named, offers also an opportunity for summer cottages on the lots there laid out, and no better nor handier locality could be had for a sanitarium than in the pure air and mild temperature of Tantalus. But these new attractions should not allow us to forget the claims of the Pali of Nuuanu, that historic spot over which Kamehameha I. drove the defenders of Oahu when he conquered this island. Its fame both from this circumstance and the beauty of scenery at that point make it a veritable Mecca to all visitors. The past year a new road is being cut in the face of the cliffs for the convenience of travel to and from the rich agricultural and pastoral lands lying on the other side of the island.

Waikiki with its fringed sentinals of cocoa palms offers its attractions of sea beach and delightful temperature of water for bathing, safe from danger by its guarding reef, at times a picture of grandeur with its playfully angry surf. Tramcars convey passengers half-hourly to or from the city; or by carriage, the beauties of a drive, after a refreshing salt bath, can be had through and around Kapiolani Park where the annual races of the Kingdom, on June 11th, are held. A beach road around Diamond Head is contemplated to add to the attractive drives of our Metropolis, appropriation of funds having been made at

the last legislature to the Kapiolani Park Association for this object.

In the opposite direction, the trains of the Oahu Railway and Land Company connect Honolulu with Pearl River Lochs, by two or more trains daily, whereby the recently established Ewa Plantation at Honouliuli, and the new town of Pearl City at Manana, and its peninsula attractions have been made possible. Excursion trains to Remond Grove and points beyond, at frequent intervals, afford an excellent opportunity for tourists and others for the study of the interesting features of our two leading industries, viz., sugar and rice. At no other point throughout the islands can these two be seen so advantageously, working as it were, side by side.

Comfortable steamers offer weekly facilities to visit the islands of Maui and Kauai. The principal attractions of the former, outside of the extensive sugar plantations are, the crater of Haleakala, the largest in the world (for its dimensions see foot note on page 8) and the picturesque valley of Iao—the Yosemite of Hawaii, celebrated as the scene of one of the most bloody battles in Hawaiian history. Kauai in turn offers her visitors unrivaled scenic attractions, in recognition of which claim it was long since termed the “garden island” of the group.

Opportunities for visiting Hawaii occur each week by two routes, each steamer leaving port every ten days. Naturally, the volcano is the main attraction, but the scenic effect of windward Hawaii; the enchanting beauty of peaceful Hilo; the balmy climate of Kona with its historic village of Kailua, or the famous Kealahou Bay with Cook’s monument—depicted on our cover front—both adjacent to the best coffee lands on the islands, present strong attractions to the visitor, according to his time and inclination.

In connection with the foregoing, the following tables may be of service:

#### FOREIGN PASSAGE RATES.

Cabin passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$75. Round trip tickets, good for three months, \$125.

Steerage passage per steamer, Honolulu to San Francisco, \$25.

Cabin passage per steamer (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong or Japan, \$250.

Cabin passage per sail (occasionally), Honolulu to Hongkong, \$60.

Steamers to and from San Francisco are two every four weeks—one direct and return, the other en route to or from the Colonies.

Steamers from San Francisco to Japan and China, or *vice versa*, occasionally touch off the port en route.

INTER ISLAND PASSAGE RATES.

CABIN PASSAGE, PER STEAMERS, FROM HONOLULU TO

Lahaina, Maui.....	\$ 5 00
Kahului, or Hana, Maui.....	6 00
Maalaea, Maui.....	6 00
Makena, Maui.....	8 00
Mahukona, or Kawaihae, Hawaii.....	10 00
Kukuihaele, Honokaa or Paauhau, Hawaii.....	10 00
Laupahoehoe, or Hilo, Hawaii.....	12 50
Kailua, or Kealahou, Hawaii.....	10 00
Honuapo, or Punaluu, Hawaii.....	12 00
Koloa, Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Kilauea, or Kapaa, Kauai, each	6 00

The Mikahala, in her Kauai route, takes in Niihau once a month.

Round trip tickets are usually obtained at a fair reduction with privilege of getting off at any port along the route.

HOTEL RATES.

Board, with room, at the Hawaiian Hotel, per day, \$3; per week, \$15 or more according to location of room.

Private accommodations in various parts of the city are obtainable at prices ranging from \$10 per week up.

CARRIAGE FARE.

Carriage fare from steamer to Hotel, each passenger....	\$ 25
Carriage fare per hour, one passenger.....	1 50
“ “ “ two passengers.....	2 00
For each additional hour, 50 cents for each passenger, when more than one.	
Specially for the Pali, one passenger each way.....	3 00
Specially for the Pali, two passengers each way.....	4 00
Specially for the Pali, three passengers each way.....	5 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, one passenger each way...	1 00
Specially for Kapiolani Park, two passengers each way..	1 50
Specially for Kapiolani Park, three passengers each way	2 00

The above rates are for between the hours of 5 A.M. to 11 P.M. At other hours the rates of fare are doubled. No driver is compelled to take a single fare for the Park or the Pali, except by special bargain. When two or more offer, the regular rate must be accepted.

Good saddle horses may be engaged by the hour at from \$1 or less, according to length of time desired.

CURRENT MONEY

American and Hawaiian currency is the standard throughout the Islands. Other coins may be exchanged at the banks at about the United States Treasury ruling rates.

## HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Compared with recent laws, and revised.)

### FREE IMPORTS BY CIVIL CODE.

Animals, birds, bees, intended for improving the breeds.

Bags and containers (old) returned, when accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian Consul.

Books printed in Hawaiian.

Catechu (See Tanning); coals, copper sheathing and all descriptions of sheathing metal.

Diplomatic Representatives—All goods imported for their private use and consumption.

Fertilizers, natural or manufactured, and all material exclusively for the manufacture thereof.

Foreign Navies—All supplies when imported and used as such.

Foreign Whalers—Merchandise imported by them in accordance with the provisions of Section 569 of the Civil Code.

Gold and Silver coins.

Her Majesty—All goods or other articles imported for her use.

Hawaiian Government—All goods or other articles imported for the use of the several departments of the government.

Hawaiian Whalers—Oil, bone, fish or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels.

Household effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from abroad. Also the effects, not merchandise, of Hawaiian subjects dying abroad.

Iron—All pig iron and plate iron of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in thickness and upwards.

Models of invention, if not fitted for use.

Oak bark (See Tanning).

Oil, bone, &c. (See Hawaiian Whalers.)

Plants and seeds, when not intended for sale.

Phosphates for manufacture of fertilizing compounds.

Philosophical, chemical and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges.

Returned cargo, being merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, accompanied by certificate of Hawaiian Consul.

Specie (See Gold and Silver coins).

Specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology, and other natural sciences imported for the use of schools and colleges.

Tanning, certain material used in—Oak bark, catechu and other substances containing "tannin."



Tools of trade, professional books and implements in actual use of persons from abroad.

Yellow metal (See Copper).

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FREE IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES BY TREATY.

(When properly certified to before the Hawaiian Consul at the nearest port of shipment.)

Agricultural implements; animals.

Bacon; bags (cotton of textile manufactures); beef; bells; books; boots and shoes; bran; bricks; bread and bread stuffs of all kinds; brass cocks; brushes; bullion; butter.

Cement; cheese; coal; cordage; copper and composition sheathing; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; clocks, if without glass and of wood; cutlery.

Doors sashes and blinds.

Edging, embroidery (if of cotton); eggs; engines and parts thereof.

Fish and oysters, and all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; flour; furs.

Grain; gloves, gimps, girdles (if of cotton); guns and pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber or nickel.)

Ham; hardware; harness; hay; hides, dressed or undressed; hoop iron.

Ice; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; nails, spikes and bolts, rivets, brads and sprigs, tacks.

Lanterns (without glass); lard; leather, and all manufactures thereof; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; lime.

Machinery of all kinds; meal and bran; meats, fresh, smoked or preserved; mitts (if cotton); mattresses (all except hair).

Nails; naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified.

Oats.

Pictures (on paper); purses (if of leather); picture frames; parasols and umbrellas (if of cotton); paper and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum; oils, illuminating or lubricating; organs; pianos; melodeons; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds; pork.

Rice. Salts; shooks; shoe horns (if of iron or steel); skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; staves and headings; starch; stationery; soap; sugar, refined or unrefined.

Tallow; textile manufactures made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than ready made clothing; toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, or iron or steel); tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Wagons and carts for the purpose of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved, and carriages; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing.

For articles of Hawaiian produce admitted free under treaty into the United States, see p. 148.

For full text of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, see ANNUAL for 1877.

#### DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

Alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, per gall.....	\$10 00
Alcohol, provided that security be given that the same is intended for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes upon application in due form, to special licenses, per gall .....	1 00
Ale, porter, beer, cider and fermented beverages below eighteen per cent. of alcoholic strength, per dozen reputed quarts .....	40
per dozen reputed pints .....	20
per gallon in bulk .....	15
Ammunition, per cent. ad val .....	10
Bitters (See Brandy and Wine).	
Brandied Fruits (See Brandy).	
Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, liqueurs, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and other articles of merchandise, sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol or spirits, of the strength of thirty per cent. or upwards and not exceeding fifty-five per cent. of alcohol, per gall .....	3 00
Britannia ware, and fancy metal ware, per cent. ad val ..	10
Candies, per cent. ad val .....	25
Candles, per cent. ad val .....	10
Carriages of all descriptions, per cent. ad val .....	10
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, made up in whole or in part, per cent. ad val	10

Crockery and glassware of all description, per cent. ad val	10
Cigars and cheroots per M, \$10 and per cent. ad val . . . .	25
Cigarettes and paper cigars, per cent. ad val . . . . .	25
Coffee, the product of any country with which this gov- ernment has no existing treaty, per pound. . . . .	06
all other, per cent. ad val. . . . .	10
Cordials (See Brandy and Wine).	
Drugs and medicines, patent and other, per cent. ad val.	10
Fire-arms, per cent. ad val. . . . .	10
Fire-works and fire-crackers, per cent. ad val. . . . .	25
Furniture of all kinds, if upholstered or carved, manufac- tured in whole or in part, per cent. ad val. . . . .	10
Gimps for clothing, per cent. ad val. . . . .	10
Gloves and mitts not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val . . . . .	10
Gin (See Brandy).	
Hats and caps of all kinds, per cent. at val. . . . .	10
Hooks and eyes, per cent. ad val . . . . .	10
Hoopskirts, per cent. ad val . . . . .	10
Insertions, laces and lace goods of all descriptions, per cent. ad val. . . . .	10
Jewelry, and all descriptions of metal, glass or stone beads, per cent. ad val . . . . .	10
Linens, and all manufactures of which flax, grass cloth, or a similar material shall form the principal part, per cent. ad val . . . . .	10.
Matches of all kinds, per cent. ad val . . . . .	10
Millinery goods, beads, braids, bonnets, buttons, corsets, collars, sleeves and cuffs, edgings, flowers (artificial), feathers (fancy), fringes for clothing and upholstery, per cent. ad val . . . . .	10
Molasses and syrups of sugar, the product of any country with which this government has no existing treaty, per gall . . . . .	10
all other, per cent. ad val. . . . .	10
Paintings, pictures, engravings, statuary, bronzes, orna- mental work of metal, stone, marble, plaster of Paris or alabaster, and all imitations thereof, per cent. ad val. . . . .	10
Peanut Oil, per cent. ad val . . . . .	25
Perfumery (other than which pays a spirit duty); powders; hair, tooth, nail and other toilet brushes, per cent. ad val . . . . .	10

Peppermint (See Brandy).	
Pipes and pipe fixtures, per cent. ad val.....	25
Playing cards, per cent. ad val.....	10
Porter (See Ale).	
Ribbons, not otherwise provided for, per cent. ad val....	10
Rice, cleaned, per lb .....	02½
In the husk, per lb .....	01½
All other, per cent. ad val .....	10
Silks, satins and silk velvet, and all articles of which silk shall form the principal material, per cent. ad val ...	10
Sugar, raw, per lb.....	02½
Silverplate, plated ware or gilt ware, per cent. ad val.....	10
Soaps, per cent. ad val.....	10
Tea, per cent. ad val.....	10
Toys, per cent. ad val.....	10
Tobacco (except China) and all manufactures thereof, per cent. ad val.....	15
Watches and clocks, in whole or in part, per cent. ad val	10
Whiskey (See Brandy).	
Wines. Madeira, sherry, port, and all other wines, cordials, and bitters, and all other articles of merchandise containing alcohol, or preserved in alcohol or spirits, above twenty-one per cent. and below thirty per cent. of alcoholic strength, unless otherwise provided for, per gall.....	2 00
Wines. Champagne, sparkling moselle and sparkling hock, per dozen reputed quarts.....	3 00
per dozen reputed pints .....	1 50
Wines. Claret, Rhine wine and other light wines, bitters and cordials under twenty-one per cent. of alcoholic strength, not otherwise provided for, per dozen reputed quarts.....	40
per dozen reputed pints.....	20
per gall. in bulk.....	15

Upon all other goods, wares and merchandise of whatever description, imported into this kingdom, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, including all charges as per original invoice, except the following:

## SPECIFIC LIST.

Camphor trunks, per nest of 2.....	\$ 1 00
Camphor trunks, per nest of 4.....	2 00
China matting, per roll.....	2 00
China tobacco, per lb.....	50
Coffee, per lb.....	06
Kid and all other leather and skin gloves, per doz, pair..	3 00
Rice, cleaned, per lb.....	02½
in husk, per lb.....	01½
Sugars, raw.....	02½

All invoices of merchandise, presented at any of the custom houses of this kingdom for entry, must be accompanied by the certificate of the Hawaiian Consul at the port of shipment, otherwise 25 per cent. will be added to the original value, and the usual duties levied on the increased value thereof.

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**HAWAIIAN PRODUCTS ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, FREE BY TREATY.**

[Under the Reciprocity Treaty, from the Hawaiian Islands, when properly certified to before the U. S. Consul, or consular Agent at the port of shipment.]

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Arrow-root; bananas; castor oil; hides and skins, undressed; pulu; rice; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, commonly known as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar cane, melado and molasses; tallow; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved.

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**THE OUTLOOK FOR 1893.**

NEXT YEAR will be the fiftieth anniversary of the recognition of Hawaiian independence, and her admission into the family of nations. The ANNUAL hopes to celebrate the event by issue as a Jubilee number, of special historic value, considerably enlarged and liberally illustrated. It will be prepared with the view, also, of serving Hawaii's interest at the World's Columbian Exposition; hence, we trust to place Hawaii intelligently before the reading public in such a manner that shall reflect credit alike to country and people.

HAWAIIAN REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

The Court.

HER MAJESTY, LILIUOKALANI, *6* September 2, 1838; succeeded to the Throne January 29, 1861, on the death of her brother, King Kalakaua; *sw.* to his late Royal Highness Jno. Owen Dominis, Prince Consort, who was *6* March 10, 1832, and *d.* August 27, 1891. Daughter of Kapaakea and Keohokalole.

Her Majesty the Dowager Queen KAPIOLANI, *6* December 31, 1835.

Her Royal Highness the Princess VICTORIA-KAWEKIU-KAIULANI-LUNALILO-KALANINUI-AHILAPALAPA, *6* October 16, 1875, daughter of Her late R. H. Princess Likelike and His Ex A.S. Cleghorn, K.G.C., Member of the Privy Council of State. Proclaimed Heir Apparent, to the Throne, March 9, 1891.

His Excellency ARCHIBALD SCOTT CLEGHORN, K.G.C., Gover. or of Oahu and member of Privy Council of State. Father of the Heir Apparent.

Her Royal Highness VIRGINIA KAPOOLOKU POOMAIKELANI, *6* April 7, 1839. Sister to the Queen Dowager.

His Royal Highness Prince DAVID KAWANAKOAKO, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike, *6* February 19, 1868.

His Royal Highness Prince JONAH KUHIO KALANI'ANOALE, son of H. R. H. Princess Kekaulike, *6* March 28, 1870.

Her Majesty's Chamberlain, MAJOR JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

Her Majesty's Staff.

Cols C. P. Iaukea, J H Boyd, R Hoapii Baker and Majors W. H. Cornwell, J D Holt, Jr, H F Bertelmann and J. T. Baker.

The Cabinet.

Her Majesty, THE QUEEN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Ex Samuel Parker; Minister of the Interior, His Ex C N Spencer; Minister of Finance, His Ex J Mott Smith; Attorney-General, His Ex W A Whiting.

Governor of Oahu.

His Ex A S Cleghorn.

Governor of Oahu's Staff.

Majors J W Robertson, Sam'l Nowlein.

Privy Council of State.

Her Majesty, THE QUEEN.

Hons. C R Bishop, A S Cleghorn, A F Judd, H A Widemann, H M Whitely, J A Cummins, G Rhodes, J M Smith, J S Walker, W J Smith, L McCully, W F Allen, D Kahanu, J E Bush, C P Iaukea, G W Macfarlane, P P Kanoa, W D Alexander, J Kase, E K Lilikalani, P Neumann, S Parker, J T Baker, R H Baker, S M Damon, J K Kaunamano, A N Tripp, J G Hoapii, F H Hayselden, W G Irwin, D H Nahinu, Geo Richardson, A Rosa, J B Atherton, J T Waterhouse, Jr, J Ena, H. R H, D Kawanakoa, S B Dole, A Fernandez, P. Isenberg, Jr, Jno Richardson, C P Iaukea, Secretary.

Department of Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice.....Hon A F Judd  
 First Associate Justice.....Hon L McCully  
 Second Associate Justice.....Hon R F Bickerton  
 Third Associate Justice.....Hon S B Dole  
 Clerk.....H Smith  
 Deputy Clerk.....F. Wundenberg  
 2d Deputy Clerk.....Geo Lucas  
 Hawaiian Interpreter.....W L Wilcox  
 Chinese Interpreter.....Li Cheung  
 Portuguese Interpreter.....J M Vivas

Circuit Judges.

Second Circuit, Maui.....Hon Geo Richardson  
 Third Circuit, Hawaii.....{ Hon F S Lyman  
 { Hon S L Austin  
 Fourth Circuit, Kauai.....Hon J Hardy

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS:

Goodale Armstrong, Second Circuit; Daniel Porter, Third Circuit; R W T Puvis, Fourth Circuit.  
 Clerk Police Justice Honolulu.....W S Wond

District Justices.

OAHU.

Wm Foster, Police Justice.....Honolulu  
 W. L. Wilcox, Honolulu.....Ewa  
 J K Kupau.....Waianae  
 J Kaluhi.....Koolauloa  
 S H Kalamakee.....Waiialua  
 F Pahia.....Koolaupoko

MAUI.

A N Kekoikai, P J.....Wailuku  
 D Kahaulelio, P J.....Lahaina  
 Chas Copp, J P.....Makawao  
 J H S Kaleo.....Hana  
 M Kealoha.....Honouaia  
 D Kalaaukalani.....Molokai  
 R W Meyer.....Lepor Settlement, Molokai  
 S Kahoolahalala.....Lanai

KAUAI.

S R Hapuku, P J.....Lihue  
 J W Kala.....Koloa  
 R Puuki.....Hanalei  
 J K Kapuniai.....Waimea  
 G S Gay.....Niihau  
 J W Lota.....Kawaihau

HAWAII.

G W A Hapai, P J.....1st District, Hilo  
 Jos P Sisson.....2nd District, Hilo  
 R H Atkins.....North Kohala  
 S H Mahuka.....South Kohala  
 E W Barnard.....North Hilo  
 Edwin Thomas J P.....Hamakua  
 Jas M Kauwila.....Puna  
 J H S Martin.....Kau  
 Kekani Pa.....East Kau  
 S B Kaalawamaka.....North Kona  
 S M Kekoa.....South Kona

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Foreign Affairs..His Ex Sam'l Parker  
 Secretary of Department.....F P Hastings  
 Clerks of Department, W H Wright, Ed Stiles,  
 H R H D Kawanakoa.

**Diplomatic Representatives Accredited to the Court of Hawaii.**

- United States—His Ex John L Stevens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; residence, Nuuanu Avenue.  
 Portugal—Senhor A de Souza Canavarro, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General; residence, Beretania street.  
 Great Britain—Major J H Wodehouse, Commissioner and Consul-General; residence, Emma street.  
 France—Mons G M G Bosseront d'Anglade, Commissioner; residence, Beretania street. Chancellor, Mons A Vizzavona.  
 Japan—Mons Taizo Masaki, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General. Secretary, G Narita.

**Foreign Consuls, Etc.**

- United States—Consul-General, H W Severance; Vice and Deputy Consul-General, A W Richardson.  
 Italy—F A Schaefer, (Dean of the Consular Corps)  
 Chili..... F A Schaefer  
 German Empire..... H F Glade  
 Sweden and Norway..... H W Schmidt  
 Denmark..... H R Macfarlane  
 Peru..... A J Cartwright  
 Belgium..... J F Hackfeld  
 Netherlands..... J H Paty  
 Spain—Acting Vice-Consul..... H Renjes  
 Austro-Hungary..... H F Glade  
 Russia, Acting Vice-Consul..... J F Hackfeld  
 Great Britain, Vice-Consul..... T R Walker  
 Mexico..... H Renjes  
 Japan.....  
 (Attaches to Consulate: F Ianno, K Furukawa, S Hayakawa H Ito.)  
 China—Commercial Agent, C Alee; Assistant Commercial Agent, Goo Kim.  
 United States Cons'l'r Ag't, Hilo..... C Furneaux  
 U S Consular Agent, Kahului..... A F Hopke  
 U S Consular Agent, Mahukona..... C L Wight

**Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Hawaii Abroad.***In the United States.*

- United States—, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D C  
 New York—E H Allen, Consul-General.  
 San Francisco—D A McKinley, Consul-General for the Pacific States: California, Oregon and Nevada and Washington.  
 Philadelphia..... Robert H Davis, Consul  
 San Diego, Cal..... Jas W Girvin, Consul  
 Boston..... Lawrence Bond, Consul  
 Portland, Or..... J McCracken, Consul  
 Port Townsend, Wash..... James G Swan, Consul  
 Seattle..... G R Carter

*Mexico, Central and South America.*

- U S of Mexico, Mexico—Col W J De Gress, Consul. K H Baker, Vice-Consul.  
 Manzanillo..... Robert James Barney, Consul  
 Guatemala..... Henry Tolke, Consul  
 Peru, Lima..... Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.  
 Callao, Peru..... S Crosby, Consul  
 Chile—Valparaiso, D Thomas, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.  
 Monte Video, Uruguay, Conrad Hughes, Consul  
 Philippine Islands, Iloilo—George Shelmerdine, Consul.  
 Manila..... Jasper M Wood, Consul  
 Cebu..... George E A Cadell, Consul

*Great Britain.*

- London,..... A Hoffning, Charge d'Affaires Secretary of Legation, S B Francis Hoffning, (Acting Charge d'Affaires). Manley Hopkins. Consul.  
 Liverpool,..... Harold Janion, Consul  
 Bristol,..... Mark Whitwell, Consul  
 Hull..... W Moran, Consul  
 Newcastle on Tyne..... E Biesterfeld, Consul  
 Falmouth..... W S Broad, Consul  
 Dover, (and the Cinque Ports), Francis William Prescott, Consul.  
 Cardiff and Swansea..... H Goldberg, Consul  
 Edinburgh and Leith... E G Buchanan, Consul  
 Glasgow..... Jas Dunn, Consul  
 Dundee..... J G Zoller, Consul  
 Dublin..... R Jas Murphy, Vice-Consul  
 Queenstown..... Geo B Dawson, Consul  
 Belfast..... W A Ross, Consul

*British Colonies.*

- Toronto, Ontario, J F Thompson, Consul-General  
 Geo A Shaw, Vice-Consul.  
 Montreal..... Dickson Anderson, Consul  
 Belleville, Ontario, Alex Robertson, Vice-Consul  
 Kingston, Ontario, Geo Richardson, Vice-Consul  
 Rimouski, Quebec, J N Pouliot Q C, Vice-Consul  
 St John's, N B..... Allan O Crookshank, Consul  
 Yarmouth, N S..... Ed F Clements, Vice-Consul  
 Victoria, B C..... R P Rithet, Consul  
 Vancouver, B C..... G A Fraser, Consul  
 Sydney, N S W..... E O Smith, Consul-General  
 Melbourne, Victoria..... G N Oakley, Consul  
 Brisbane, Queensland..... Alex B Webster, Consul  
 Hobart, Tasmania, Captain Hon. Audley Coote, Consul  
 Launceston..... Geo Collins, Vice-Consul  
 Newcastle, N S W..... Henry B Stokes, Consul  
 Auckland, N Z..... D B Cruikshank, Consul  
 Dunedin, N Z..... Henry Driver, Consul  
 Hongkong, China..... Hon Jno B Irving, Consul-General.  
 Shanghai, China..... Hon J Johnstone Keswick, Consul; Acting Consul-General for Hongkong,

*France and Colonies.*

- Paris..... Alfred Houle, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General; A N H Teyssier, Vice-Consul.  
 Marseilles..... G du Cayla, Consul  
 Bordeaux..... Ernest de Bois-sac, Consul  
 Libourne..... Charles Schoessier, Consul  
 Tahiti, Papeete..... A F Bunet, Consul

*Germany.*

- Bremen..... John F Muller, Consul  
 Hamburg..... Edward F Weber, Consul  
 Frankfort-on-Maine..... Joseph Kopp, Consul  
 Dresden..... Augustus P Kuss, Consul  
 Karlsruhe..... H Muller, Consul

*Austria.*

- Vienna..... V von Schonberger, Consul

*Spain and Colonies.*

- Barcelona..... Enrique Minguez, Consul-General  
 Cadiz..... James Shaw, Consul  
 Valencia..... Vicente Chust, Consul  
 Malaga—F T De Navarra, Consul; F Gimenez y Navarra, Vice-Consul.  
 Cartagena..... J Paris, Consul  
 Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Lui- Fa'con y Quevedo, Consul; J Bravo de Laguna, Vice-Consul  
 Santa Cruz..... B M y Battaller, Vice-Consul  
 Arcife de Lauzarotte—E Morales y Rodriguez, Vice-Consul.

*Portugal and Colonies.*

Lisbon.... A Ferreira de Serpa, Consul-General  
 Oporto..... Narciso T M Ferro, Consul  
 Madeira..... F Rodrigues, Consul  
 St Michaels..... Richard Seeman, Consul  
 St Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands—C Martin  
 Acting Vice-Consul.

*Italy.*

Rome.... James Clinton Hooker, Consul General  
 Genoa..... Raphae de Luchi, Consul  
 Palermo..... At gelo Tagliavia, Consul

*Netherlands.*

Amsterdam....., Consul-General  
 Dordrecht..... P J Bowman  
 Consul.

*Belgium.*

Antwerp..... Victor Forge, Consul-General  
 Ghent..... E Coppeters, Consul  
 Liege..... Jules Blanpain, Consul  
 Bruges..... Emile Van den Brande, Consul

*Sweden and Norway.*

Stockholm..... C A Engralls, Consul  
 Christiania..... L Sauson, Consul  
 Lyskil..... H Bergstrom, Vice-Consul  
 Gothenburg..... Gustav Kraak, Vice-Consul

*Denmark.*

Copenhagen....., Consul-General

*Japan.*

Tokio, His Excellency R Walker Irwin, Minister  
 Resident.  
 Hiogo and Osaka..... Samuel Endicott, Consul

**Interior Department.**

Minister of Interior..... His Ex C N Spencer  
 Chief Clerk of Department..... J A Hassinger  
 Clerks—J H Boyd, G E Smithies, M K Keohokalole, A Mahaulu, J L Aholo.  
 Electoral Register..... J H Brown  
 Registrar of Conveyances..... Thos G Thrum  
 Deputy Registrar..... Malcolm Brown  
 Supt Public Works and C E..... H W McIntosh  
 Superintendent Water Works..... J C White  
 Clerk of Water Works..... A Lucas  
 Supt Electric Lights..... Jno Cassidy  
 Road Supervisor, Honolulu..... H F Hebbard  
 Commissioner of Patents..... Jona Austin

**List of Government Surveying Corps.**

W D Alexander..... Surveyor-General  
 J F Brown..... Assistant in charge of gov't lands  
 C J Lyons..... Assistant in charge of office  
 F S Dodge..... Assistant  
 J S Emerson } Assistants in charge of field parties  
 E D Ba'dwin }  
 W F Thrum, W E Wall..... Sub-A-sistants

**Board of Immigration.**

His Ex Hon Chas N Spencer..... President  
 His Ex A S Cleghorn }  
 Hon Joseph B Atherton } ..... Members  
 Jas B Castle, Esq. }  
 J N S Williams, Esq. }  
 Wray Taylor..... Secretary  
 Lincoln D Spencer..... Inspector-General of  
 Immigrants  
 G O Nacayama..... Inspector-in-Chief of Japanese  
 Immigrants.

**Board of Health.**

President..... D Dayton  
 Members: His Ex Sam'l Parker, J O Carter, J T  
 Waterhouse, Jno Ena.  
 Secretary..... Chas Wilcox  
 Agents..... C B Reynolds, G W C Jones, S Ku

**GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS.**

OAHU—Honolulu, Dr H G McGrew; Waialua,  
 Dr L F Alvarez; Waianae, Dr O M Schultz.  
 KAUAI—Waimea, Dr D Campbell; Hanalei,  
 Puna, Dr St D G Walters; Koloa,  
 Dr Jared K Smith.  
 MAUI—Makawao, Dr C L Stow; Hana, Dr T  
 Allen; Wailuku, Dr Geo Heribert; Lahaina, Dr  
 C Davison.  
 HAWAII—Hamakua, Dr C B Greenfield; Hilo,  
 Dr F M Wetmore; N Hilo, Dr L S Thompson;  
 Kau, Dr C B Cooper; Kohala, Dr B D Bond;  
 Kona, Dr H A Lindley.

LEPER SETTLEMENT AND ISLANDS OF MOLOKAI  
 —Dr S B Swift.

**Road Boards.**

**HAWAII.**

Hilo..... C C Kennedy, W W Goodale, J Scott  
 North Hilo..... C McLennan, W G Walker, Geo.  
 Ross.  
 Puna..... J C Elderts, J M Kauwila, R Rycroft  
 Kau..... G C Hewitt, E W Fuller, H Martin  
 Hamakua..... W Horner, A Lidgate  
 N Kohala..... D B Bond, H H Renton, R Hall  
 S Kohala..... P Jarrett, F Johnson, J Bright  
 N Kona..... J Kaelemakule, S P Kaalawamaka, J  
 J K Nahale.  
 S Kona..... D H Nahinu, J Kaeo, J W Kuaimoku

**MAUI.**

Lahaina..... C F Horner, A Hanneberg, D  
 Kahaulelio.  
 Wailuku..... H G Treadway, W F Mossman,  
 Jno Richardson.  
 Hana..... D Center, O Unna, W von Gravenmeyer,  
 Makawao..... W F Pogue, R von Tempsky, L A An-  
 drews.  
 Molokai..... R W Meyer, W A Kukamana, S  
 Kekahuna.

**OAHU.**

Koolaupoko..... A Kaulia, J Olds, D L Stewart  
 Koolauloa..... Rev S Kapu, J Cowan, S Kahele  
 Waialua..... Jas Gay, W A Buick, A Cox  
 Ewa and Waianae..... A J Campbell, A Ahrens,  
 Geo Campbell.

**KAUAI.**

Koloa..... J K Smith, A Cropp, A Dreier  
 Lihue..... S W Wilcox, R W T Purvis, S Kauu  
 Kawaihau..... Z S Spalding, S Hundley, D Lovell  
 Hanalei..... C Koelling, W E Deverill, G R Ewart  
 Waimea..... H C Perry, F W Glade, E Conant  
 Niihau..... E K Bull M W Keale, J B Kaomea

**Commissioners of Crown Lands.**

His Ex S Parker, His Ex J Mott Smith, Col C  
 C P Iaukea.  
 Col C P Iaukea..... Agent

**Commissioners of Boundaries.**

Hawaii..... F S Lyman  
 Maui, Molokai and Lanai..... S F Chillingsworth  
 Oahu..... Wm F ster  
 Kauai..... J Hardy



**Commissioners of Fences.**

HAWAII.

Hilo..... C E Richardson, B Brown, S L Austin  
 Hamakua.....  
 North Kona..... G McDougall, E Kahulanui, J K Nahale.  
 South Kona..... M Barrett, J W Smith S Keku-  
 mano.  
 North Kohala..... H L Holstein, G P Kamauoha,  
 R Hind, Jr.  
 South Kohala..... S H Mahuka  
 Kau..... D W Kaaemoku, C Meinecke, N C Haley

MAUI.

Lahaina..... K Nahaulelua, E S Kaiue,  
 Wailuku..... W A McKay, N Kepoikai, W B  
 Keanu.  
 Makawao..... R von Temp-ky, A Hock-  
 ing, E Helekunihi.  
 Hana..... O Unna, J Nakila, P K Kaumakaole  
 Molokai..... D Kailua, J Kaoo, J H Mahoe

OAHU.

Kona..... D Kahanu, P Jones, W S Wond  
 Ewa and Waianae... S Andrews, J Kekahuna, H  
 Kapu.  
 Waialua..... H Wharton, J Amara, J F  
 Anderson.  
 Koolauloa..... J Kaluhi, J L Naili, W C Lane  
 Koolaupoko..... G Barenaba, M Rose

KAUAI.

Kawaihau..... J P Kaumualii, Napalehua, J M  
 Kealoa.  
 Koloa and Lihue... S Kaiu, E Kopke, J Gandall

**Agents to Grant Marriage Licences.**

Hawaii—

Hilo..... D B Wahine, B Naaikauna, L Severance,  
 D H Hitchcock, L Kaapa, K M Koahou.  
 E W Barnard, J M Kauh.  
 Hamakua..... J N Haena, S B Kaleo, M  
 Beniamina, W A Mio, J Kanakaoluna.  
 North Kohala..... Jno Nalii, E de Harne, D S  
 Kahookano, G P Kamauoha,  
 South Kohala..... James Bright  
 North Kona..... J Kaelemakule  
 South Kona..... Jos Kaeo, J W Maele, S W Kino,  
 W J Wright, Jno Nahinu.  
 Puna..... D Kapela  
 Kau..... T C Wills, C Meinecke

Maui—

Wailuku..... Chas Wilcox, J Haole, A N Kepoi-  
 kai, P Pakualani.  
 Lahaina..... D Kahaulelio  
 Makawao..... H P Keliikipi, H Kawainaka, Jas  
 Anderson, M Naiecono, D N Opunui.  
 Hana..... P Momoa, S W Kaai, D Napihao, J  
 Nakila, Jr, C Andrews.  
 Kaanapali..... S M Sylva  
 Molokai..... R W Meyer, D Kalua, K Kainuwai,  
 D H Peirce.

Lanai—

Oahu—

Kona..... W O Atwater, W J Smith, C T Gulick,  
 J H Boyd, P Jones.  
 Koolaupoko..... E P Aikue  
 Koolauloa..... W C Lane, J L Naili, L B Nainoa  
 Ewa and Waianae... J P Kama, D Malo  
 Waialua..... J F Anderson  
 Kauai—  
 Koloa..... A W Maioho, J Kala  
 Lihue..... J H K Kaiwi  
 Kawaihau..... W H Williams  
 Hanalei..... Naohenui, J Kakina, Kaumeheiva.  
 Waimea..... S E Kaula, E L Kauai, D Kua.  
 Niihau..... F Sinclair, G S Gay

**Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights.**

HAWAII.

Hilo..... J T Brown  
 Hamakua.....  
 North Kohala..... E C Bond  
 South Kohala..... S Z Pakiki  
 Kau..... J H S Martin  
 Puna..... A W Maioho

MAUI.

Lahaina..... M Makalua  
 Wailuku..... S E Kaiue  
 Makawao..... E Helekunihi  
 Hana..... S W Kaai  
 Kaanapali..... J A Kaukau  
 Molokai..... D Kailua

OAHU.

Kona..... P Jones  
 Koolaupoko..... G Barenaba  
 Koolauloa..... J Kaluhi  
 Waialua..... J Amara  
 Ewa and Waianae... J Kekahuna

KAUAI.

Koloa and Lihue... S R Hapuku  
 Waimea..... E L Kauai  
 Hanalei and Kawaihau... S U Kaneole

**Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Instruments.**

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu..... M Brown, J Austin, F M Hatch, W  
 A Whiting, A S Hartwell, V V Ashford, F W  
 Macfarlane, J M Vivas, P Jones, W L Wil-  
 cox, W L Holokahiki, J M Kaneakua, S M  
 Kaaikai, D, Dayton, W C Parke, H Holmes, J  
 Heleluhe.  
 Ewa..... I K Halualani  
 Waianae..... J K Kekahuna  
 Waialua..... S N Emerson, S K Mahoe  
 Koolauloa..... W C Lane, H Kauaihilu, E P Aikue  
 Koolaupoko..... A Ku

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina..... H Dickenson, T E Evans  
 Kaanapali..... D M Kalama  
 Honuaula..... S P Halama  
 Wailuku..... T W Everett, H G Treadway, W S  
 Maule, G P Wilder, A N Kepoikai.  
 Makawao..... S F Chillingworth, J Kalama,  
 J A Palmer, J Kamakele.  
 Hana..... J Grunwald, J Gardner, S W Kaai  
 Kaupo..... J Kawaiena  
 Koolau..... Jas Saunders  
 Kipahulu..... J Nakila, Jr

MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Molokai—Kalae, R W Meyer, Pukoo, S P Ku-  
 pihea; Halawa, M Kane; Kalaupapa, Ambrose  
 Hutchinson, D H Pierce.  
 Lanai.....

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

N Kohala..... D S Kahookano, J W Moanauli, C  
 H Pulaa.  
 S Kohala..... F Spencer, Geo Bell, Miss E W  
 Lyons.  
 Hamakua..... Chas Williams  
 Hilo..... W C Borden, G W A Hapai, A B Loeben-  
 stein, S W Pa, D I Wailani, J T Unea, Jas  
 Mattoon.  
 Puna..... J Kauwila  
 Kau..... C Meinecke, W Kaaemoku, G S Patten  
 S Kona..... J G Hoapili, E M Jones, J W Maele  
 N Kona..... D Alawa, J K Nahale, J W H I Kihe  
 North and South Kona..... Geo F Carslev

## ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Ko'oa..... E Strehz  
 Waimea..... L H Stolz, E L Kauai  
 Lihue..... S W Wilcox, J B Hanaïke  
 Hanalei..... J C Long, J B Alexander, J Radway  
 Kawaihau..... L K Kaunualii, J M Kealoha  
 Niihau..... J B Kaomea

## Inspectors of Animals.

Oahu..... W T Monsarratt, V S, J H Brown,  
 P Isenberg Jr.  
 Hawaii..... W H Shipman, A Wall, C E Richardson  
 Maui..... W Marshall, S F Chillingworth,  
 Kauai..... S Hundlev, L Kahlbaum

## Notaries Public.

Hawaii..... H P Wood, J R Mills, D Porter, E W  
 Barnard, A E Hitchcock, Thos Aiu, J Kaeo,  
 W Kaemoku, W J Wright S H Haahao, J S  
 Smithies, W I. Eaton, R A Lyman,  
 S Haanio, Jr, Jas Bright, G P Kamauoha, I K  
 Kekaula, I H Sherwood, E E Richards, J W  
 Keliikoa, G P Tulloch.

Maui..... J P Silva, C H Dickey, W  
 P Fennell, W F Mossman, M Makalua, E  
 Helekunihi, E Lili'ehua, J Richardson, P K  
 Kaumakaoale, W P Haia, S E Kai.

Oahu..... J H Paty, C T Gulick, S B Dole, Jas M  
 Monsarratt, M Brown, T W Hobson, V V Ash-  
 ford, W Foster, C L Carter, J I. Kaulukou, N  
 M Lowrey, J A Magoon, G K Wilder, W C  
 Achi, J M Camara Jr, S K Ka'ne, A P Peter-  
 son, C W Ashford, E Johnson, F J Testa, J  
 A Hassinger, C F Peterson, D Lamb, C E  
 Vida.

Kauai..... L H Stolz, J C Long, J A Ak'na, J H  
 Kawelo, Jno M Kealoha.

## Agents to Acknowledge Contracts for Labor.

Oahu—Honolulu, C T Gulick, J A Hassinger, J  
 W Robertson, Samuel Kuula, Chas Phillips,  
 Moses Keliiaa, John Lucas, W S Wond, W  
 H Tell, F S Lyman Jr, J E Brown, T N  
 Starkey, F Godfrey.

Waialua—C H Kalama, S N Emerson, S K  
 Mahoe, H N Kahulu.  
 Koolauloa—M Makuaau, W C Lane, M Ka-  
 anuu.

Koolaupoko..... G Barenaba, P E Aikue  
 Ewa and Waianae..... J D Holt, J K Kaanaana,  
 J Kekahuna, J Kahoa.

Hawaii..... Hilo, L Severance, L E Swain, A B  
 Loebenstein, D B Wahine, H K Unea.  
 N Kona..... J G Hoopili, J W Smith  
 S Kona..... J G Nahinu, W J Wright  
 Hamakua..... J P Leiahi, Kimo, J Waiohinu, C  
 Williams.

N Kohala..... H Rickard, D S Kahookano, J W  
 Moanuaui, W L Eaton, G P Tulloch, C J  
 Falk, G P Kamauoha.

S Kohala..... Geo Bell, Jas Bright, J Jones  
 Kau..... E Smith, W Kaemoku, R Zeigler, J  
 K Kekaula, J C Searle, C Thompson, T P  
 Harris.

Puna..... J N Kamoku

Maui..... Lahaina..... K Nahaolelua, S L Kalaikini,  
 J Kulailua, M Makalua, G Kaulaiki, T C  
 Forsyth.

Wailuku..... H G Traway, J Richardson, S P  
 Kalama, W S Maule, S E Kaiue, C L  
 Kookoo.

Makawao..... J K Smyth, Keliikipi, P Keapuni  
 Hana..... F Wittrock, P Kaumakaoale, Kahele,  
 Jr, B K Kaiwiae, J Murdock, J Hakila.

Molokai..... Geo Kekipi, S K Piiapoo

Kauai—Koloa, E Strehz, H C Norton, E Kaalua  
 Lihue..... J B Hanaïke, C H Wills, H K Ka'hale  
 Hanalei..... J W Loka, J Kakina, J Kukuia, J H  
 Mahoe, J B Alexander.

Waimea..... J H Kapukui, S E Kaula, I H  
 Kaapuawai.

Kawaihau..... E Kaiu, J M Kealoha  
 Niihau..... J B Kaomea

## Department of Finance.

Minister of Finance..... His Ex J Mott Smith  
 Registrar of Public Accounts..... F S Pratt  
 Auditor General..... Geo J Ross  
 Deputy Auditor..... J B Castle  
 Collector General of Customs..... A S Cleghorn  
 Clerk of Registrar..... Geo Ross

Tax Assr and Collr, Oahu..... C A Brown  
 " " Maui..... H G Treadway

" " Hawaii..... H C Austin  
 " " Kauai..... J K Farley

Collector Port of Hilo..... J Stuppelbeen

Collector Port of Kahului..... E Hoffmann

Collector Port of Lahaina (ex-officio) T W Everett

Collector Port of Mahukona..... J S Smithies

Collector Port of Kealahou..... J K Farley

Collector Port of Kawaihau.....

Collector Port of Koloa..... E Strehz

Port Surveyor, Kahului..... W S Maule

Port Surveyor, Hilo..... G Nakapua;

## Customs Department, Honolulu.

Collector..... A S Cleghorn

Deputy Collector..... G E Boardman

Bookkeeper..... O Stillman

Statistical Clerks..... W Chamberlain, C K Still-

man, C E Coville, J B Gibson.

Store Keeper..... F B McStocker

Assistant Store Keeper..... E Langley

Harbor Master..... Captain A Fuller

Pilots—Captains A McIntyre, W Babcock, P P

Shepherd, J C Lorenzen.

Port Surveyor..... C L Crabb

Guards—J Crowder, G Parmitter, E Devauchelle

R W Holt, W H Aldrich, C H Clark.

## Post Office Department.

Walter Hill..... Postmaster-General

J G Rothwell..... Book-keeper and Cashier

E Wodehouse..... Savings Bank Department

F B Oat..... Money Order Department

O C Swain..... General Delivery Department

## Department of Attorney-General.

Attorney-General..... His Ex W A Whiting

Deputy Attorney-General..... Chas Creighton

Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands..... C B Wi son

Deputy Marshals..... G K Wilder, J A Mehrtens

Clerk to Marshal..... H M Dow

Second Clerk..... G C Kenyon

Sheriff of Hawaii..... E G Hitchcock

Sheriff of Maui..... T W Everett

Sheriff of Kauai..... S W Wilcox

Jailor of Oahu Prison..... A N Tripp

Oahu—Deputy Sheriffs, Ewa, Starr Kapu; Waia-

nae, S K Hui; Waialua, J Amara; Koolauloa, H

Kauai; Koolauloko, E P Aikue.

Kauai—Sheriff, S W Wilcox; Deputy Sheriffs,

Lihue, C H Willis; Koloa, E Kaaloo; Waimea, L H Stolz; Hanalei, W E H Deverill, Kawai-hau, S Kaiu.

Molokai—Deputy Sheriff, Pukoo, E Lillihua.

Maui—Sheriff, T W Everett; Deputy Sheriffs, Lahaina, Makalua; Wailuku, S F Chillingworth; Makawao, Lorrin Andrews; Hana, M H Reuter.

Hawaii—Sheriff, E G Hitchcock; Deputy Sheriffs, North Hilo, L E Swain; Hamakua, J W Moanauli; South Kohala, W Hookuanui; North Kohala, Chas Pulaa, North Kona, J K Nahale; South Kona, Lakale; Kau, J Searle; Puna, J E Eldarts.

**Board of Prison Inspectors.**

Jas G Spencer, J F Colburn, Robert More.

**Board of Education.**

President.....Chas R Bishop  
Members—W D Alexander, W W Hall, S M Damon, W Hill.

Inspector General of Schools.....A T Atkinson  
Secretary.....W J Smith  
Assistant.....G C Potter

**School Agents in Commission.**

**HAWAII.**

Hilo.....L Severance  
Puna.....J E Eldarts  
Kau.....C Meinecke  
North and South Kona.....J D Paris, Jr  
South Kohala.....Miss E W Lyons  
North Kohala.....Dr B D Bond  
Hamakua.....

**MAUI.**

Lahaina and Lanai.....H Dickenson  
Wailuku.....A Barnes  
Hana.....F Wittrock  
Makawao.....C H Dickey  
Molokai.....R W Meyer

**OAHU.**

Honolulu.....W J Smith  
Ewa and Waianae.....W J Smith  
Waialua.....J F Anderson  
Koolauloa.....W C Lane  
Koolaupoko.....(acting) W J Smith

**KAUAI.**

Waimea and Niihau.....T H Gibson  
Koloa, Lihue.....J K Burkett  
Hanalei.....Chas Koelling  
Kawaihau.....G E Fairchild

**Chamber of Commerce.**

President.....C R Eishop  
Vice-President.....F A Schaefer  
Secretary and Treasurer.....J B Atherton

**Board of Underwriters—Agencies.**

Boston.....C Brewer & Co  
Philadelphia.....C Brewer & Co  
New York.....A J Cartwright  
Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co  
Lloyds, London.....T H Davies & Co  
San Francisco.....H Hackfeld & Co  
Bremen, Dresden, Vienna.....F A Schaefer

**Honolulu Board of Underwriters.**

F A Schaefer.....President  
J H Paty.....Vice-President  
C O Berger.....Secretary and Treasurer

**Packet Agencies.**

Boston Packets.....C Brewer & Co  
Planters' Line, San Francisco.....C Brewer & Co  
Pioneer, Liverpool.....T H Davies & Co  
Merchants' Line, San Francisco.....Castle & Cooke  
New York Line.....Castle & Cooke  
Oceanic S S Co's Line.....W G Irwin & Co  
Pacific Mail S S Company.....H Hackfeld & Co  
Oriental and Oceanic S S Co.....H Hackfeld & Co  
Bremen Packets.....H Hackfeld & Co  
Hawaiian Packet Line.....H Hackf Id & Co  
Glasgow and Honolulu.....F A Schaefer & Co

**Honolulu Fire Department.**

Organized 1851. Biennial Election of Engineers  
First Monday in December.

Officers for 1890-92:

Chief Engineer.....Julius Asch  
First Assistant Engineer.....Jas H Hunt  
Second Assistant Engineer.....D L Kalawaia  
Secretary and Treasurer.....Henry Smith  
Fire Marshal and Survey Engineer.....Jno Neil  
Honolulu Engine Company No 2 (steam) formed  
1850, organized July 18, 1855. Annual election  
of officers, first Wednesday in July.

Mechanic Engine Company No 2, (steam) organized  
December, 1850, admitted February 3,  
1850. Annual election of officers, first Wednes-  
day in February.

Hawaii Engine Co No 4, (steam) organized  
February, 1861. Annual election of officers, first  
Tuesday in February.

China Engine Company No 5 (steam), organized  
February, 1879.

Protection Hook and Ladder Company No 1,  
re-organized September, 1857. Annual election  
of officers, first Monday in September.

Fire Police, reorganized——, 1890. Captain,  
T E Krouse.

**Fire Wards of Honolulu.**

- No. 1—Bounded by School, Likelike, Judd and  
Punchbowl streets.
- No. 2—Bounded by Beretania, Liliha, School  
and Fort streets.
- No. 3—Bounded by King, Beretania and Fort  
streets.
- No. 4—Bounded by Water Front, King and Fort  
streets
- No. 5—Bounded by Water Front, Fort, King  
and Richard streets.
- No. 6—Bounded by King, Fort, Beretania and  
Richard streets.
- No. 7—Bounded by Beretania, Fort, School and  
Punchbowl streets.
- No. 8—Bounded by Water Front, Richards,  
Beretania and Punchbowl streets.
- No. 9—Bounded by Water Front Punchbowl  
and Victoria streets.
- No. 10—Bounded by King, Victoria and Piikoi  
streets.
- No. 11—Bounded by Piikoi, Wilder avenue and  
Punahou streets.
- No. 12—Beyon' Punahou street.
- No. 13—The Harbor.

**Queen's Hospital.**

ERECTED IN 1860.

President.....Her Majesty  
Vice-President.....C R Bishop  
Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Paty  
Auditor.....J S Walker  
Physicians.....  
Executive Committee—C R Bishop, J H Paty,  
F A Schaefer, A J Cartwright, A S Cleghorn.

**American Relief Fund.**

Organized 1864. Meets annually February 22  
 President.....A J Cartwright  
 Secretary and Treasurer.....C R Bishop

**British Club.**

Organized 1852. Premises on Union Street, two  
 doors below Beretania.

President.....A S Gleghorn  
 Sec'y.....G Brown | Treas.....J G Spencer  
 Managers—A S Cleghorn, Godfrey Brown, F M  
 Swanzy, J G Spencer, A Jaeger, Dr Robt  
 McKibbin.

**British Benevolent Society.**

Organized 1860. Meets annually April 23.

President.....J H Wodehouse  
 Vice-President.....Rev A Mackintosh  
 Sec'y.....F M Swanzy | Treas.....J N S Williams

**German Benevolent Society.**

Organized August 22, 1856.

President.....J F Hackfeld  
 Secretary.....John F Eckart  
 Treasurer.....F Klamp

**Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society.**

Organized December, 1886.

President.....Mrs M Canavaro  
 Vice-President.....Mrs E S Cunha  
 Secretary.....Mrs F Rodriguez  
 Treasurer.....E Hutcheson

**Stranger's Friend Society.**

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Mrs W F Allen  
 Vice-Presidents..Mrs A Mackintosh, Mrs T H  
 Hobron.  
 Secretary.....Mrs S M Damon  
 Treasurer.....Mrs E W Jordan  
 Directress.....Mrs S H Dowsett

**Mission Children's Society.**

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President.....Dr N B Emerson  
 Vice-President.....W O Smith  
 Recording Secretary.....R A Lyman, Jr  
 Cor Secretary.....Mrs L B Coan  
 Elective Members..Miss M A Brewer, and Mr W  
 Hall.  
 Treasurer.....F J Lowrey

**Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Association.**

Originally organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual meeting June  
 President.....Hon A F Judd  
 Vice-President.....H Waterhouse  
 Corresponding Secretary.....Rev O P Emerson  
 Recording Secretary.....Rev C M Hyde, D D  
 Treasurer.....W W Hall | Auditor..J B Atherton

**Woman's Board of MI-sions.**

Organized 1871.

President.....Mrs H Bingham  
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs S E Bishop  
 Home Cor Sec'y.....Mrs G P Castle  
 Foreign Cor Sec'y.....Mrs A F Judd  
 Treasurer.....Mrs B F Dillingham  
 Auditor.....W W Hall

**Sailors' Home Society.**

Organized 1853. Meets annually in December.

President.....C R Bishop  
 Sec'y.....F A Schaefer | Treas.....J H Pary  
 Ex Com, S M Damon, J B Atherton, C M Cooke

**Missionary Gleaners—Branch of Woman's Board.**

President.....Mrs M Widdifield  
 Vice-President.....Miss C Gilman  
 Rec Secretary.....Miss H Forbes  
 Cor Secretary.....Mrs E C Damon  
 Treasurer.....Mrs T W Hobron  
 Directress.....Miss H S Judd

**Woman's Christian Temperance Union.**

Organized Dec., 1884.

President.....Mrs J M Whitney  
 Vice-Presidents.....Mrs C M Hyde, Mrs E G  
 Beckwith, Mrs E W Jordan.  
 Recording Secretary.....Mrs R Jay Greene  
 Corresponding Secretary.....Miss A M Payson  
 Treasurer.....Mrs L B Coan  
 Auditor.....W A Bowen

**Young Men's Christian Association.**

Organized 1860. Annual meeting in April.

President.....G P Castle  
 Vice-President.....C L Carter  
 Secretary.....Jos Barnet  
 Treasurer.....A C Iovekin  
 General Secretary.....H W Peck

**Library and Reading Room Association.**

Organized March, Incorporated June 24, 1879.

President.....A J Cartwright  
 Vice-President.....M M Scott  
 Secretary.....H A Parmelee  
 Treasurer.....Miss M A Burbank  
 Trustees.....Dr C T Rodgers, S B Dole, W  
 Foster, H Waterhouse, Dr C M Hyde,  
 J H Fisher, Wm F Allen, A S Hartwell, H N  
 Castle.

**Hawaiian Rifle Association.**

Organized December, 1885.

President.....J H Soper  
 Vice-President.....Walter Wall  
 Secretary and Treasurer.....Walter Wall

**Oahu College.**

Located at Punahou, two miles east of Honolulu.

F A Hosmer, A M.....President  
 Mental and Moral Sciences,  
 A B Lyons, M D, F C S.....Chemistry and Natur-  
 al Sciences.  
 Miss L F Dale..Vocal and Instrumental Music  
 and French.  
 A W Crockett, AB.....Latin and English Liter-  
 ature.  
 Miss M R Wing.....Greek, Rhetoric, etc  
 J Q Wood, A B..Mathematics, History and  
 English.  
 P W Dodge.....Drawing and Painting

**Punahou Preparatory.**

Miss Margaret Brewer, Principal..First and  
 Second Grades.  
 Miss Helen M Sorenson..Third and Fourth  
 Grades.

Miss Ella B Snow.....Fifth and Sixth Grades  
Miss Carrie A Gilman.....Seventh and Eighth Grades.  
Miss M Birch Fanning.....Kindergarten

#### Kamehameha Schools.

Located at Kalihi, west of Honolulu.

Rev W B Oleson.....Principal  
U Thompson, Asst.....Instructor in Carpentry  
G H Rabb Asst.....Instructor in Wood-turning  
R B Anderson.....Supt. Manual Labor  
G R Carothers.....Drawing, Supt. Machine Shop  
T Richards, Asst.....Instructor in Printing  
Miss I M Hight, Asst.....Instructor in Sewing  
Mrs G H Babb.....Assistant

#### Kamehameha Preparatory.

Miss Malone.....Principal  
Misses E T Adams, A E Knapp, R Hoppin  
Assistants.

#### Publications.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, issued weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. on Tuesdays. H M Whitney, Manager.

The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). H M Whitney, Manager.

The *Daily Bulletin*, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Daily Bulletin Co. D Logan, Editor. Weekly issue on Tuesdays.

The *Friend*, issued on the first of each month. Rev. S. E. Bishop, Editor.

The *Anglican Church Chronicle*, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.

The *Paradise of the Pacific*, issued monthly. F Godfrey, Editor, J J Williams, Manager.

The *Planters' Monthly*, issued on the 15th of each month. H. M. Whitney, Editor.

The *Honolulu Diocesan Magazine*, issued quarterly. Rt Rev Bishop Willis, Editor.

The *Hawaii Pae Aina* (native), issued daily by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. J. U. Kawainui, Editor.

The *Kuokoa* (native), issued every Saturday morning, by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. J U Kawainui, Editor.

The *Elele* (native), issued every Saturday.

*A Uniao Lusitana-Hawaiiana*, amalgamation of the *Luso* and *Ausora*, (Portuguese) issued every Saturday, under the direction of Hon A Marques.

The *Hawaiian-Chinese News*, issued weekly.

*Hawaii Holomua* (native), issued daily and weekly. J M Poepoe, Editor.

The *Ka Oiaio* (naive), issued every Friday, J E Bush Editor. Issues also a daily, *Ka Leo o ka Lakaui*, devoting one page to English readers.

HAWAIIAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos G Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

#### Lodges.

LODGE LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE, No 124, A F & A M; meets on King St., on the last Monday in each month.

HAWAIIAN, No 27, F & A M; meets in its hall corner Queen and Fort Streets, on the first Monday in each month.

HONOLULU CHAPTER, No 1, R A M; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the third Thursday of each month.

HONOLULU COMMANDERY No 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR meets at the Lodge Room of Le Progres de l'Oceanie second Thursday of each month.

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE OF PERFECTION, No. 1, A & A S R; meets in the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie on the fourth Thursday of each month.

NUUANU CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, No 1, A & A S R; meets at the hall of Le Progres de l'Oceanie, first Thursday in the month.

ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO COUNCIL No 1, OF KADOSH; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No 1, I O O F; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St, every Tuesday evening.

HARMONY LODGE, No 2, I O O F; meets each Monday evening in Harmony Hall.

POLYNESIA ENCAMPMENT, No 1, I O O F; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.

PACIFIC DEGREE LODGE, No 1, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH; meets at Excelsior Hall, Fort street, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

OAHU LODGE No 1, K of P; meets every Wednesday at hall on Fort Street.

MYSTIC LODGE, No 2, K of P; meets every Thursday evening, at Harmony Hall.

SECTION No 225—ENDOWMENT RANK, K of P; meets on the second Saturday of January, July and December in the hall of Oahu Lodge.

MAILE LODGE, No. 4, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS; meets every Saturday night in Lyceum Building, Honokaa, Hawaii. Visiting brothers always welcome.

HAWAIIAN COUNCIL No 689, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony hall.

OCEANIC COUNCIL, No 777, AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR; meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at the K of P hall.

HAWAIIAN TRIBE, No 1, IMP. O R M; meets at the hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, every Friday evening.

COURT LUNALILO, No 6600, A O of FORESTERS meets at hall of Oahu Lodge, K of P, on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

GEO. W DE LONG POST, No 45, G A R; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Harmony hall.

CAPT. COOK LODGE No. 868, ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE; meets at the K of P Hall, Fort st., every Saturday evening.

#### Places of Worship.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Fort and Beretania streets, Rev E G Beckwith, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Sunday School meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Fort Street, near Beretania; Rt Rev Hermann, Bishop of Olba,

Revs Leonor and Clement, assisting. Services every Sunday at 10 A M., and at 4:30 P M. Low Mass every day at 6 and 7 A M. High Mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 A M.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, Emma Square: First Congregation. Clergy: Rt Rev Bishop Willis, and Rev W H Barnes. Services on Sunday: Holy Communion at 6:30 A M. Morning prayer, with sermon at 11 A M. Hawaiian Evensong 3:30 P M. Evening prayer, with sermon, 7:30 P M. Holy Communion at 11 A M the last Sunday in each month. Sunday School 10 A M. Daily prayer at 7 A M.

Second Congregation, Rev A Mackintosh, Pastor. Services on Sunday: Morning prayer, with sermon, 9:45 A M.; Evening prayer, with sermon, 6:30 P M. Holy Communion first Sunday in month, 9:45 A M. Sunday School 10 A M. Evening prayer, with address, every Friday, at 7:30 P M.

Chinese Congregation. Services on Sunday at 11 A M and 7:30 P M. Evening prayer every Wednesday, at 7:30 P M.

CHRISTIAN CHINESE CHURCH, Fort Street, F W Damon, Acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A M and 7:30 P M. Prayer Meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 P M.

#### NATIVE CHURCHES.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl Streets, Rev H H Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M., and at 7:30 on Sunday evenings alternating with Kaumakapili. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH (Congregational), Beretania street, near Maunalea. Rev J Waiamau, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A M., and at 7:30 P M on Sunday evenings alternating with Kawaiahao. Sunday School at 10 A M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 P M.

#### Anniversaries.

New Years Day.....	January 1
Birthday of Kamehameha III.....	March 17
Birthday of the Queen of Great Britain.....	May 24
Decoration Day.....	May 30
In Memory of Kamehameha I.....	June 11
American Independence.....	July 4
Restoration Day.....	July 31
Birth of Her Majesty the Queen.....	September 2
Recognition of Hawaiian Independence.....	Nov 28
Christmas.....	December 25

## T. G. THRUM,

*Publisher of the following Periodicals, etc., will mail the same to any address on receipt of their price.*

**The Islander**—A literary weekly paper of 34 numbers, issued from March to October, 1875; of special value for its papers on Land Matters of the Hawaiian Islands by C. J. Lyons, Esq.; with title page and index. Price \$2; foreign mail, \$2.50.

**Hawaiian Almanac and Annual**—For '75, '76, '77, '78, '80, '81, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89 and '90, issued each December for the succeeding year. Price 50 cents each; foreign mail, 60 cents. [Issues for '79 and '82 are out of print.] Complete index for the first twelve issues, 25 cents. Issues of '91 and '92, considerably enlarged, price 75 cents; or 85 cents by mail.

**List of Birds of the Hawaiian Islands**—By Sanford B. Dole, Esq.; a pamphlet of 18 pages. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents.

**Hawaiian Ferns**—A synopsis taken mostly from Hooker and Baker, by Edw. Bailey; a pamphlet of 62 pages. Price 75 cents.

**Kilauea**—An ideal Volcano Trip to Kilauea during its quiescent period, March, 1886, by T. G. Thrum; a pamphlet of 16 pages. Price, 25 cents.

**Land Shells of the Hawaiian Islands**—By D. D. Baldwin; a pamphlet of 9 pages. Price, 25 cents.

**Hawaiian Grammar**—A short synopsis of the most essential points therein, by Prof. W. D. Alexander; 60 pages, paper cover, price 60 cents.

# INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE
<p>Area, char. and val. govt. lands... 58            —elev. and population, Haw. Is... 34            Articles free by treaty from U. S... 139            ————— into U. S... 143            —free by Civil Code... 138            —dutiab. .... 140            Assessm'ts real &amp; per prop. '81-'91... 61            Assessm't. &amp; Coll't'n Taxes by firms,                corporations, etc., 1889... 62            Battle of the Owls—legend... 86            Calendar, Counting House... 2            —Tabler, quarterly... 7-10            Census Tables, Haw'n Is. 1890... 11            —by ages, etc., showing voters... 16            —comparative 1832-1890... 12            ————— of nationality... 11            —Pop. of principal townships... 12            —by sex, occupation, etc... 14-15            —Maternity statistics... 13            Church Days and holidays... 6            Clipper passages to &amp; from the Coast 55            Coffee exp. &amp; imp. at S. F. '88-'90... 44            Commerce Hawaiian Islands from                1854—comp. view... 36            Compar. table Import values var.                countries '84-'90... 35            —principal Art. of export, '62-'90... 37            Custom House tables, selections from                Exports for 1890... 31                Exports 9 months 1891... 34                —compar. '87-'90... 32                —showing countries sent to... 31                —Quantity and value, 1890... 31                —Quar. compar. table... 33                —Total value all... 31                — and imports specie... 39                Imports Haw. Islands 1890... 29                —Bonded, free by T. &amp; Civ. Code 30                —Countries from dutiable... 30                —Resume... 30                Passenger arrivals and departures 38                Vessels in For. carrying trade... 33            Customs Tariff.—Dutiab. .... 140                Free by Treaty... 139                — Civil Code... 138</p>	<p>Debt Public of Hawaiian Kingdom... 61*            Dimensions of Haleakala... 8            —Iao Valley... 9            —Kilauea Volcano... 10            —Mokuaweoweo... 7            Distances Inter-island by sea... 23            —Ocean... 23            —of channels... 23            —Overland, Hawaii... 25-27            ————— Kauai... 24            ————— Maui... 25            ————— Oahu... 24            Educational work of American Miss.                for the Hawaiian people... 117            Elevations, Table of principal... 27            Estimated population, Oct. 1891... 16            Exports—see Custom House.            Financial Cond'n. Haw. Kingdom... 54            —Haw. Treas. receipts, cur. period 50            Fruits of the Hawaiian Is... 75            Government lands, area, char. &amp; val. 58            Hawaiian Land Shells, a few—illus-                trated... 103            —Legend—Battle of the Owls... 86            —Registered vessels... 40            —Register and Directory... 144            —Sugar Co.'s Ditch at Makaweli... 72            —Treas. receipts—quarterly cur-                rent period... 50            —Trade relations with San F... 42            —Woods, Indigenous... 88            Hawaii, Taxation in... 63            Iolani Palace—illustrated... 82            Immigrants-arr and dep., 1890... 38            —Japanese in Hawaiian Islands... 46            Imports—see Custom House.            Indigenous woods of Haw. Is... 88            Information for Tourists, etc... 134            Inter-island distances, by sea... 23            Island consumption of S. F. refined                sugar... 45            Japanese Immigrants in Haw. Is... 46            Kuhina Nuis of the Kingdom... 48</p>

	PAGE		PAGE
Land shells, a few Haw. illustrated..	103	Realty transactions rec'd red '90-'91	56-7
Legendary and superstitions—		Rec'pts & Exp. Haw. Gov't. '78-92.	49
Battle of the Owls .....	86	Register and Directory .....	144
Visit to the spirit land.....	83	Retrospect of year 1891.....	126
Legislative Sessions, length of.....	39	Rice exports & imports at S. F.....	44
Makaweli Ditch, Haw. Sugar Cos..	72	Rulers of Hawaii—table .....	48
Manoa valley, descriptive etc. ....	110	San Francisco trade with Hawaii... 42	
Maternity statistics, 1890.....	13	—imports of competitive produce	
Molokai, One day at .....	101	with Hawaii .....	43
Meteorological Tabl's, comp. m'nthly	51	—tables of Coffee exp. & imp.....	44
—Observations, Oahu Col. '90-'91	53	Spirit Land, A visit to the.....	83
Nationality of Vessels in For. trade.	33	Specie imports and exports, 1800... 39	
—Depositors Postal Sav. Bank... 20		Statistical apology .....	59
Ocean steamers, Quick passages of.. 55		Statistics—Liquor impt. consump. etc 47	
One Day at Molokai.....	101	—Passenger, 1890.....	38
Ourselves .....	99	—Post Office.....	20
Outlook for 1893.....	143	—Plantation—sugar, rice .....	58-9
Overland Distances—Hawaii..... 22		—School, 1888-90 .....	17
Kauai.....	21	Steamer passages.....	55
Maui.....	22	Sugar exp. val. & amt. annual fm. '85	50
Oahu.....	21	— and imports at San Francisco... 43	
Paper importations 1890, value of... 109		Table of elevations prin. localities .. 27	
Passenger statistics, 1890.....	38	—Comp. val. duty paying and free,	
Plantation statistics—sugar..... 58		of plantation requirements. 41	
Rice.....	59	—Meteorological .....	51-53
Population—see Census.		—Postage & Money order rates, etc 18	
Portland (Or.) figures of trade .....	45	—Rainfall Haw'n. Is. '90-'91 .... 52	
Postage Stamp, New two-cent..... 81		—Recorded realty transactions ... 56	
Postal Service—offices and routes... 21		—  —  Hawaii .....	57
Post Office Savings Bank.....	19	—  —  Kauai .....	57
—Statistics.....	20	—  —  Maui .....	56
Principal Imports at San Francisco		—  —  Oahu.....	56
from Hawaiian Islands....	42	Taxation in Hawaii.....	63
Public Dept of Hawaiian Kingdom.. 61		Taxes, Annual from 1876.....	60
Rainfall Hawaiian Is. '90-'91..... 52		—Internal biennial.....	60
—  Honolulu .....	53	—Assm't. & Coll'n. of, by firms etc 62	
		Vandalia, Reminiscence of the..... 87	